

U.S. Asks Japanese To Invest \$2 Billion In Supercollider

By David Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The United States asked Japan on Thursday to invest \$2 billion and take a major management role in building a giant superconducting supercollider in Texas, in what would be the largest scientific collaboration between the two countries.

The U.S. desire to have the Japanese participate has been known but not until Thursday was the magnitude of the suggested investment and management role made public.

The request came as a delegation of American officials and scientists arrived here in an effort to build international support for a project that is as controversial in Japan as it is in the United States.

But Japanese political observers say that they expect the government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will likely elect to join the project, though perhaps at a level far lower than the United States is soliciting, in an effort to alleviate growing tensions over technology between the two countries.

If funding is forthcoming from Congress, the \$8 billion particle accelerator will be housed in a 54-mile-long tunnel in Texas, hurling beams of protons around an oblong course to create collisions at tremendous energy levels.

High-energy physicists have promoted the project, a symbol of the "big science" projects now being promoted by the Bush administration, as a way to understand the fundamental forces that created the universe and the interactions of the subatomic particles that make up all matter.

But in Japan, as in the United States, the project has already run into opponents who say that it is a waste of money, or a drain from several big projects, including a collider of radically different design, that Japan is planning.

Moreover, the request comes amid an unusually high level of tension over technology between the West's two biggest economic competitors.

American corporate executives and members of Congress have complained that Japan has acted as a sponge for technologies developed in the United States, but contributes relatively little basic re-

search of its own, much of it inaccessible to foreigners.

Japan, meanwhile, has come to resent its exclusion from American projects in computer chip manufacture and believes it has been relegated to a junior role in projects like the space station. The United States, Japanese scientists often complain, seeks Japan's help only when it is considering projects it cannot afford to bring to fruition on its own.

"The Japanese have a valid concern; they are not interested in merely being a checkbook," W. Henson Moore, the deputy secretary of energy, said in an interview Thursday.

"But we want them to see themselves as our largest major partner in this project. The supercollider must be a place where scientists, professors and students come to America to work. We are not asking for money, but a partnership," he said.

In return for Japanese investment in the project, Mr. Moore is offering seats on the committees that will govern the supercollider's construction and use.

He is also offering them memberships on the board of trustees of University Research Associates, which is developing the project for the Department of Energy. Part of the Japanese contribution may come in equipment, because Japan is a major manufacturer of many of the components — from magnets to the detectors where collisions will take place — that would be incorporated in the collider.

It will probably take Japan a year or more to decide whether it will join the project, and under what terms. But already there are a number of scientists opposing it, some because they fear it would devastate Japan's halting efforts to increase basic research funding in other areas, and some because they fear the expenditure could bury efforts to build support for a "Japan Linear Collider."

Linear colliders, which use a different design and different technology than the racetrack-type Texas superconducting supercollider, are believed by some physicists to be a

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President Gorbachev being welcomed by President Bush to the White House on Thursday.

Gorbachev Declares Rift Over Germany Shouldn't Hurt Ties

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met twice with President George Bush on Thursday and declared that disagreement over the military status of a reunified Germany should not damage superpower relations.

He hinted at movement on Germany, saying that "something has emerged."

"No damage should be done to the U.S.-Soviet relationship," the Soviet leader said at the end of the second meeting. "It is very important to have understanding between our countries."

The issue of Germany's membership in NATO has loomed as the most critical area of disagreement for the four-day meeting.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the second session "was dedicated to an exchange of views on the external aspects of reunification" but cautioned that their summit meeting would not resolve the question. "Both the U.S. and Soviet sides put forward suggestions," he said. He added that representatives of both sides would continue to examine the issue.

"We hope that we understand each other's concerns better," the Soviet president said.

Mr. Bush formally received Mr. Gorbachev on the sun-splashed South Lawn of the White House and praised the Soviet president's troubled efforts to restructure the Soviet economy and society, but noted their conflicting views over Germany and the future of the Baltic republics.

"In a larger sense," Mr. Bush said, "the success of this summit

depends not on the agreements we will sign, but on our efforts to lay the groundwork for overcoming decades of division and discord, to build a world of peace, in freedom."

Mr. Bush called on Mr. Gorbachev to join him "to further the process of building a new Europe — one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened."

Mr. Gorbachev, too, referred indirectly to the disagreement over Germany, recalling the high price paid by the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hitler's Germany and saying that memory of that era was still fresh.

The Soviet president said that his people were looking toward im-

A long-awaited U.S.-Soviet arms agreement is overshadowed by a changing Europe. Page 5.

proved U.S.-Soviet relations "with the hope that the tragedies of the 20th century — those horrible wars — will forever remain a thing of the past."

"The worlds, which for years separated the people, are collapsing," Mr. Gorbachev said. "The trenches of the Cold War are disappearing. The fog of prejudice, mistrust and animosity is vanishing."

Mr. Bush praised Mr. Gorbachev's domestic renewal efforts and said he hoped they would succeed.

"We in the United States applaud the new course the Soviet Union has chosen," he said. "We see the spirited debate in the Congress of People's Deputies, in the

Soviet press, among the Soviet people.

"We know about the difficult economic reforms that are necessary to breathe new vigor into the Soviet economy. And as I've said many times before, we want to see perestroika succeed."

He added, "Mr. President, I firmly believe, as you have said, that there is no turning back from the path you have taken."

Mr. Bush also gave Mr. Gorbachev "great credit" for allowing the collapse of hard-line Communist regimes in Eastern Europe without interference.

"Now, on the horizon," he said, "we see what, just one short year ago, seemed a distant dream: A continent cruelly divided East from West has begun to heal with the dawn of self-determination and democracy."

"In Germany, where the Wall once stood, a nation moves toward unity, in peace and freedom."

But Mr. Bush also singled out areas of disagreement. "Lithuania is one such issue," he said, referring to the Baltic republic's drive for independence. Mr. Bush again urged Mr. Gorbachev to engage in a "good faith dialogue" with Lithuanian leaders.

At a briefing Thursday afternoon, Mr. Gorbachev's spokesman, Arkadi A. Maslennikov, said that there would be at least two more meetings between the two leaders this year, one to sign an agreement "on European affairs," and probably another one for signing the agreement on strategic weapons.

Mr. Maslennikov was asked See SUMMIT, Page 5

Genscher Reassures Soviets

He Asserts Gorbachev Will See NATO 'in a New Light'

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared Thursday that full NATO membership for a reunified Germany should not worry the Soviet Union because the Western alliance would soon "appear in a new light" on the rapidly shifting European landscape.

The statement was made in response to sharp complaints from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on the eve of his meeting in Washington with President George Bush, that the West has failed to address Soviet objections to plans for Germany to continue in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's integrated military command after reunification.

Mr. Genscher in effect urged Mr. Gorbachev to be patient long enough for the United States and its European allies to bring NATO into line with the dramatic changes that have altered Europe's strategic map since last year, largely to Moscow's disadvantage.

Some Soviet analysts say the arithmetic of arms control is also beginning to work against Mr. Gorbachev. Already there have been public grumbles about the treaty now taking shape on long-range nuclear weapons, which would leave the Soviet side with 2,000 fewer warheads than the Americans.

Alexander Bavin, the influential political commentator for the government daily, Izvestia, asked last week in a front-page column, "Why

This is the goal of a special conference of the leaders of NATO nations scheduled for July in London, a Foreign Ministry official pointed out.

"We must take seriously the Soviet Union's intention to introduce a market economy and democratize the Soviet Union, and we must help in this," Mr. Genscher said in a radio interview.

"And this will also create such a fundamental change in the situation in Europe that the question of Germany's military status as a member of NATO will appear in a new light for the Soviet Union because the alliances will no longer confront one another, but both alliances will cooperate on security policy."

Mr. Genscher spoke hours after his return from talks in Paris with Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France. Mr. Dumas expressed concern Tuesday that Soviet resentment over Germany's NATO membership could produce a new surge of East-West tension and perhaps slow progress in conventional arms

talks in Vienna or the six-nation talks on reunification scheduled to resume June 11 in East Berlin.

The Soviet Union, after first suggesting German neutrality or non-alignment, has since demanded that the two Germanys remain members of their respective alliances after reunification.

More recently, it proposed that a reunified Germany follow the French model by belonging to NATO's political alliance without joining the integrated military command.

The United States, backed by its NATO allies, has refused to consider such arrangements, contending that full NATO membership for a reunified Germany is the best way to guarantee everyone's security, including the Soviet Union's.

Recognizing the Soviet worries, however, Washington has suggested that some Soviet troops could stay in East Germany for an interim period and that NATO forces would not move into the area.

Against that background, and See GENSCHER, Page 5

East Berlin: Unlikely Magnet

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — In the last year, more than half a million people have fled East Germany in search of better lives. In the last month, more than 50,000 East Europeans have arrived in East Germany with the same goal.

Each night at Lichtenberg Station, they step gingerly off the 11:08 train from Bucharest and Budapest. They find a hard bench or a piece of stone floor beneath the glaring sodium-vapor lamps, and there they stay, some for weeks.

The station is a mess, a littered field of chicken bones sucked

clean, filthy shawls that serve as blankets, bundles of belongings and, at nearly every family grouping, a comically huge boom-box radio — for many immigrants, their first purchase here.

The men stand in clusters, trying desperately to drum up money-changing business, approaching travelers in a cacophonous jumble of German, French, Russian, Italian, English and Romanian.

Sorin Roscorceanu is a 27-year-old father of two from Bucharest, a Gypsy who came to East Germany because it was the closest he could legally get to the affluent West. "At home, revolution; bad," he said.

"Come here, make good money, take home. Good for the wife, good for the babies."

Not long after midnight one recent day, there were about 200 refugees muddled in corners around the station — large families and single men, Gypsies, Romanians, Poles, Bulgarians. A few were Soviet Jews, who said they were fleeing the threats and abuse of anti-Semites in the Ukraine.

That Jews from anywhere in the world would choose East Germany as their refuge deeply pleases the new government here, which as its first act this spring apologized for

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Bitter History: Lessons of Lost Power

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Soviet analysts anticipate the U.S.-Soviet talks on the future of Europe, they sometimes draw an ominous analogy between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's Soviet Union and Germany after World War II.

Once again, they say, a great power's ambitions for world influence lie in tatters.

Again, a failed economy has caused panic and pessimism.

Again, a surly nationalism is on the rise.

Again, rival powers are tempted to press their advantage.

The message is not subtle: If the West insists on a new European order that humiliates the Soviet Union, including a reunified Germany incorporated into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military structure, the consequence could be a bitter Russia, compar-

able to the bitter Germany that gave birth to Hitler.

"You have the same explosive mixture you had in Germany in the 1930s," said Andrei S. Grachov, an official in the international department of the Communist Party Central Committee who is in Washington as part of Mr. Gorbachev's advance team. "The humiliation of

NEWS ANALYSIS

a great power. Economic troubles. The rise of nationalism.

"You should not underestimate the danger."

The menace of a militant Russian nationalism rising to challenge Mr. Gorbachev is played for effect; bargaining from weakness, some Soviet officials are trying to turn their very weakness into a bargaining point.

But U.S. officials generally agree that, for Mr. Gorbachev, this sum-

mit meeting is as much about perceptions and psychology as about troops and alliances. They see the challenge of this week as shaping something Mr. Gorbachev can take home without seeming vanquished.

"Certainly there is the potential for embitterment if the German settlement is seen as a clear Soviet retreat," a State Department official said, saying that Mr. Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze raised the matter in Moscow meetings with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

"We can't change NATO strategy overnight, and we can't change it just to please the Soviets," the official added. "But one of the main purposes of this summit is to do a hefty bit of reassurance that they need not fear for their security position."

Although the greater liberty of glasnost has not been fully extended to foreign affairs, Mr. Gorba-

chev's military cutbacks and the downfall of Communist governments in Eastern Europe have given rise to hard-line criticism in the press. Soviet newspapers that cater to Russian nationalists have lately taken the line that the demise of communism in Eastern Europe amounted to surrendering the gains of World War II.

Some Soviet analysts say the arithmetic of arms control is also beginning to work against Mr. Gorbachev. Already there have been public grumbles about the treaty now taking shape on long-range nuclear weapons, which would leave the Soviet side with 2,000 fewer warheads than the Americans.

Alexander Bavin, the influential political commentator for the government daily, Izvestia, asked last week in a front-page column, "Why

Major Fetal Surgery Saves Baby, a First

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an operation that may open a new era in fetal medicine, doctors have performed lifesaving major surgery on a fetus and delivered a healthy baby seven weeks later.

Although doctors have treated fetuses with medications and have probed the womb from the outside with needles and shunts, and although they have removed fetuses for minor surgery on their bladders, this is the first time they have successfully done major surgery on a fetus.

The fetus had a hernia of the diaphragm, a fairly common and usually fatal congenital malformation consisting of a hole in the wall of muscle and tendons that separates the abdominal organs from the chest. His stomach, spleen, and large and small intestines had migrated through this hole into his chest, taking up so much space that his lungs could not grow.

Without fetal surgery to close the hole, to push these organs back where they belong, and to give his lungs a chance to grow, he would almost certainly have died at birth. His lungs would have been too small for him to take a breath.

The surgery, by Dr. Michael R. Harrison and his colleagues at the University of California in San Francisco, was reported Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine. As an addendum to the paper, Dr. Harrison also reported that he had now had a second success with the surgery, this time with a female fetus.

The doctor said: "It shows that the simple-minded thinking we started out with — that the fetus has a problem and if you fix it, the fetus will respond — is correct." He added, "It also makes it clear that the fetus is a patient."

Dr. Harrison emphasized, however, that he did not expect vast numbers of fetuses to be suddenly saved by surgery because too few had operable defects and because too few doctors were trained in the procedure.

And the researchers cautioned in their paper, "We do not know (and may never know without proper trials) how effective the new intervention is in treating the fetal disease or how cost effective it is in managing a given fetal condition."

"I like to think of this as an enabling step," Dr. Harrison said. "We've been able to expose the fetus, do something to him, put him

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Rick Schmitz holding aloft his son, Blake, while Dr. Michael R. Harrison of the University of California explains the surgery performed on the baby while he was still in the womb.

Arafat Denies a Role in Raid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel urged the United States on Thursday to end contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization after Palestinian guerrillas in speedboats tried to attack crowded beaches and hotels on a Jewish holiday.

But the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, said Thursday in Baghdad that his group had nothing to do with the raid on Wednesday.

He said at a news conference, "We are not responsible, as the PLO, for this operation and we have no connection with it."

President George Bush on Thursday condemned what he termed the "terrorist attack" and "is outraged by what appears to be a cowardly attempt to target innocent people." The White House said, Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Mr. Bush "believes actions such as these are most regrettable for they can only

jeopardize the prospects for peace."

A U.S. administration policymaker quoted by The New York Times said Wednesday that whether the 18-month dialogue would be sustained after the failed raid would probably depend on Mr. Arafat's response.

Administration officials have repeatedly said the dialogue would be maintained only if the PLO adhered to its December 1988 commitment not to engage in terrorism.

The Palestinian Liberation Front headed by Mohammed Abbas, which claimed responsibility for the attack, is a constituent part of the PLO but is outside Mr. Arafat's direct control.

The PLO is an umbrella group for several factions. The smaller groups sometimes fight among themselves or launch independent attacks on Israel.

Mr. Abbas is a member of the

PLO Executive Committee and loyal to Mr. Arafat. He was convicted in absentia by an Italian court for masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro.

Four guerrillas were killed and 12 captured by Israeli forces in the Wednesday attack.

No Israelis were harmed, even though tens of thousands were on the beaches for the Shavuot holiday.

"The dialogue has a real value in helping to promote peace," an official said, "but if it just becomes a cover for terrorist attacks, then it has no value."

"If the PLO is committed to peace, they should be able to take the actions that help sustain the diplomacy."

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said See ISRAEL, Page 4

Kiosk

Karachi Attack Takes 21 Lives

KARACHI (Reuters) — Gunmen killed at least 21 people at a bus stop in Karachi on Thursday, bringing the one-day death toll from ethnic violence in the city to 33, doctors and the police said.

Gunmen sprayed bullets from cars at a government bus and at people waiting at the stop in eastern Karachi's Qayyumabad area. Ambulance workers said 35 people were wounded.



The Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, rejected a political settlement. Page 4.

General News

Burma's military ruler vowed to stay until handover to an elected assembly. Page 2.

Secret police webs of former regimes are proving inescapable for East Europeans. Page 4.

Sports

Aramba Sanchez Vicario, defending French Open champion, was dethroned. Page 19.

Business/Finance

OECD ministers showed their disagreement over agricultural trade. Page 13.

Crossword

Page 10.

Down Close	The Dollar in New York
2,876.66	DM 1.406
Down 1.90	Pound 1.6785
	Yen 152.25
	FF 6.722

urmes eneral igs In Army in Control Until Handover

Rangoon — Burma's military leader said Thursday that the army would maintain control until it could hand over power to a new government. It was the first official statement by General Saw Maung on the opposition's election triumph on Sunday.

The general made it clear that the military, which has ruled the country since 1962, still felt duty-bound to intervene against any threat to national unity in the impoverished state, which has been racked by ethnic divisions.

The opposition National League for Democracy has said it won at least 80 percent of the People's Assembly seats and plans to call for talks with the army next week about a transfer of power.

"If asked whether our duty is completed or not, the answer is no," The Working People's Daily quoted General Saw Maung as saying.

He said the army was responsible for enforcing the rule of law until a government could be formed according to law, the newspaper reported.

General Saw Maung, speaking to army leaders Wednesday, said the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council would not allow a repeat of political turmoil in 1988 or any threats to the army's task of protecting national unity, solidarity or sovereignty.

"If any organization or individual does harm to the three causes, we won't ignore them," he said.

The U.S. government urged the military regime on Wednesday to keep its promise to hand over power promptly and to release imprisoned political opponents quickly.

"The U.S. calls on the Burmese military government to honor its repeated promises to respect the election results," the White House said in a statement. "We look forward to a prompt transfer of power by the military government to the newly elected People's Assembly and to early release of imprisoned political figures."

Burma's ruling council was set up in September 1988 after troops killed hundreds of anti-government demonstrators. But it promised to step down after restoring law and order and holding free elections, the first for three decades.

Spokesmen for the military council told foreign journalists this week that the army would hand over power after the new parliament drafted a constitution, but their comments were not carried in the official press outlets.

The National League for Democracy, which emerged as the leading popular force after months of big demonstrations in 1988, defied predictions that the vote might be split up among the 92 contesting parties.

Of results for 33 seats officially announced, the League won all but 7.

If War Comes, Sikhs Won't Help India This Time

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — Along the border with Pakistan, there are many tales to tell of Punjabi villagers who risked their lives to help India provision its army for three wars between these two countries. The stories have a ring of nostalgia about them now.

Now the leader of the strongest Sikh political organization in the state says that if India went to war with Pakistan again, Sikhs — a religious minority that has been a mainstay of the Indian Army — will refuse to fight. Farms, many deserted after nearly a decade of separatist war and security sweeps, will no longer offer help, he said.

Simranjit Singh Mann, a Sikh nationalist elected to the Indian Parliament six months ago from a prison cell where he says he was subjected to physical and mental torture, also said Sikhs had been watching events in neighboring Kashmir with great concern.

"We have learned that if they suppress the Kashmiris through the bullet and the tank, they will do the same thing on the rolling fields of the Punjab, which has no forests, no place to even hide our heads," he said.

Mr. Mann is a 45-year-old former federal police official who was detained for five years without trial on unsubstantiated charges of conspiracy in the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984.

He was released after being elected to Parliament.

His faction of the 70-year-old Sikh party, the Akali Dal, won 6 of 12 Punjab national parliamentary seats and has allies in several more. But he has not taken his own seat because he has been refused the right to enter Parliament with a sword of about a meter long.

Carrying a sword, called a kirpan, is part of the Sikh code, permitted by the Constitution. Other Sikh members have agreed to carry miniature versions, but Mr. Mann rejects this.

In an interview before setting out on a six-week walk around Punjab to listen to grievances and strengthen his political base, Mr. Mann said that 20,000 Sikh men and boys had "disappeared" in the custody of Indian policemen and intelligence agents over the last few years.

His assertions were relayed for comment to the Indian government spokesman's office, which has not issued any reply.

Indian authorities have been reporting the deaths of several "hard-core terrorists" daily. At least 600 people have died this year in violence in Punjab, 200 in the last month.

Mr. Mann said Punjabi Sikhs, feeling that they are all regarded as separatist suspects, have become so alienated and frightened of troops and policemen that some are talking of fleeing to Pakistan, reversing the movement families made at the partition of India in 1947.

Reflecting a bitterness couched more and more frequently in religious terms over the last year in both Punjab and Kashmir, Mr. Mann mocked India's claims to the label of the world's largest democracy while two states had legislatures suspended and were under virtual martial law.

"There is democracy for the Hindus," he said. "But as for Kashmir, which is a Muslim state, and Punjab, which is a Sikh state, they refuse us."

Political analysts in the Punjab and in New Delhi say that the government of Prime Minister V.P. Singh would like to find a more cooperative candidate to head a state government before allowing elections to take place in Punjab, the country's most productive agricultural state.

Mr. Mann has many critics, among them armed separatists who fault him for clinging to the democratic system and traditional politicians who see him as a late-comer to politics who lacks a coherent political philosophy, but his party remains more popular than any other and it is apparently for that reason that the government in New Delhi has postponed state elections.

Mr. Mann said that the Singh government sent an envoy to ask him to support an alternative Sikh leader, Prakash Singh Badal. He refused. Another potential contender, Surjit Singh Barnala, was moved out of the way recently by being appointed governor of Tamil Nadu state.

Less than a decade ago, before he left government service to protest New Delhi's

armed response to Sikh militancy, Mr. Mann was a high-ranking federal police official in charge of some of India's most sensitive nuclear and petrochemical installations in five Western states around Bombay.

But years in prison have left him bruised and subdued. He said he survived on "sheer willpower and meditation." He rarely smiles.

Through five years in prison, he suffered mental and physical torture, he says. He was confined with insane criminals, forced to watch hangings, beaten, subjected to the agony of having his beard pulled out in tufts, and wired to an electric-shock machine he described as a sophisticated Soviet device that he recognized by its Cyrillic markings. He takes off his shoes and socks to show his blackened, dead toenails.

"They used every method to humiliate me," he said. "They wanted to teach the Sikhs a lesson because I was the senior-most officer in their service who had challenged in writing their misdeeds in Punjab. They called me a schizophrenic, another Soviet tactic."

His specific allegations of torture were among the charges that were conveyed to the government spokesman without drawing comment from him.

"Law enforcement in India has become primitive," he said. "Fifty people are killed in the streets of Kashmir because there are no procedures for stopping a riot, for dealing with crowds. They just go for the kill."

WORLD BRIEFS

Gunmen Kill 2 Medellin Policemen

BOGOTA (AP) — Gunmen killed two policemen Thursday in separate attacks in the cocaine trafficking center of Medellin, bringing to 42 the number of lawmen killed there this month, the police said.

Security forces in Medellin also found an abandoned car containing 35 kilograms (nearly 80 pounds) of dynamite, a police spokesman said. Several bombs exploded in Medellin and other Colombian cities in the two weeks preceding presidential elections on Sunday. Thirty-seven people were killed and about 350 were wounded in the bomb attacks.

The authorities have blamed the powerful Medellin cocaine ring for the bombings and the killings of policemen. The drug lords have offered to pay \$4,300 to anyone who kills a policeman. The bounty for a member of Colombia's Elite Police Corps, a group specially trained to fight drug traffickers, is said to be as high as \$10,000.

East Germany Seeks Party's Assets

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany's ruling coalition stumped the deposed Communist Party on Thursday by introducing legislation to dispossess political organizations of their assets and place them in government hands.

The Communist Party chief, Gregor Gysi, clearly enraged, said: "This is unique. The government wants to administer the opposition's property. It wants to eliminate the opposition, nothing less."

Hans Joachim Wulter, leader of one of five parties in Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere's conservative-led coalition, said: "We are dealing with one of the main demands of last autumn's revolutionaries, namely the expropriation of assets illegally acquired by parties." The Youth and Sport Ministry already said it was dispossessing the Communist youth organization and using its funds — 40 million East German marks (\$24 million) — for a new foundation to help new young people's groups.

Angola Says U.S. and Zaire Plot Coup

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Angola accused the United States and Zaire on Thursday of trying to overthrow its government by planning a coup d'etat to install the guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi in power.

Reading the statement, which said that Angola faced "the imminent danger of invasion," Angola's chargé d'affaires, Andre Panzo, accused Zaire of frequent violations of Angolan airspace. He accused the United States of planning to send Mr. Savimbi's UNITA rebels an extra \$10 million worth of anti-aircraft missiles to fight government air attacks.

He also accused South Africa, Israel and other Western states of interference. Reports from Angola in recent weeks have indicated a series of setbacks for the leftist government in Luanda in its fight against UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Premiers to Meet on Quebec Status

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Thursday called Canada's 10 provincial premiers to an emergency meeting in Ottawa on Sunday in an attempt to resolve a constitutional deadlock threatening to tear the nation apart. Mr. Mulroney has been working around the clock to win over three provinces opposed to granting French-speaking Quebec special status in Canada.

The prime minister faces a growing threat of separatism in Quebec over an impasse involving the 1987 Meech Lake accord on Quebec's conditions for accepting the Canadian constitution. The accord dies unless all provinces ratify it by June 23.

The agreement, if approved, would bring Quebec into the 1982 constitution — which it has refused to endorse — and recognize the province as a distinct society. The premiers will meet Sunday for a working dinner and again on Monday if enough progress is made, Mr. Mulroney said.

N.Y. Subway Bars Silent Begging, Too

NEW YORK (NYT) — All panhandlers, including people who are silently extending a cup, would be ejected from the subway system under stringent guidelines announced Wednesday by the chief of the New York City transit police.

The new rules are an attempt to spell out for the first time exactly what constitutes panhandling and how a court-approved ban on begging in the subway system should be enforced. Earlier this month, a U.S. appeals court upheld a New York City Transit Authority ban on begging. The court ruled that begging was not a constitutionally protected form of speech.

The chief, William J. Bratton, said in a videotaped message shown to transit officers that the guidelines were needed to "clear up any misunderstanding and confusion" among officers about how and when to enforce the regulations and to "restore order to a system that the public believes is out of control." He instructed the officers to eject panhandlers on their first encounter.

Marcos Collapses During N.Y. Trial

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Imelda R. Marcos, the widow of the former Philippines president, was rushed to a hospital on Thursday after collapsing and coughing up blood in the courtroom where she is on trial here on fraud charges.

One of her attorneys, Benjamin Cassidy, said that he asked U.S. District Judge John Keenan during break to halt the proceedings for the day because Mrs. Marcos, 60, "looked awful."

The judge agreed, but before he could end the proceedings Mrs. Marcos collapsed at the witness table. Judge Keenan ordered a delay in the trial until Tuesday. Mrs. Marcos's health problems have caused two postponements in the trial on charges of helping Ferdinand E. Marcos steal more than \$200 million from the Philippines government to buy New York real estate and art works.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France to Develop Ever Faster Trains

PARIS (AFP) — France plans to spend 530 million francs developing a "high-speed train of the future" to cover routine 1,000-kilometer routes within three hours, officials said in Paris Thursday.

The current train d'grande vitesse, or TGV, manufactured by the French company Alsthom and the British company GEC, recently set a record of 515.3 kilometers an hour (305 miles an hour).

France is launching the \$93 million program with GEC, Alsthom and the state railroad. Officials said the future train should be able to reach speeds of more than 330 kilometers an hour on normal commercial runs, while providing more safety and comfort than current models.

The start of a two-day strike in Belgium by engineers disrupted train traffic throughout the country Thursday and air travelers braced for slowdown actions at the Brussels international airport Friday.

A strike by Paris subway engineers alarmed over crime hit the Metro on Thursday, forcing some commuters to walk or to squeeze into the few trains still running. Muggings in the Metro jumped 42.4 percent last year, while attacks on subway workers rose almost 45 percent.

The Swedish Red Cross has begun raising money by asking travelers to donate their loose change, officials said Thursday. Collection boxes have been installed at airports, gas stations and banks.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	72	57	0	Bangkok	82	72	0
Berlin	72	57	0	Beijing	82	72	0
Bombay	82	72	0	Bombay	82	72	0
Buenos Aires	72	57	0	Calcutta	82	72	0
Cardiff	72	57	0	Chongqing	82	72	0
Cairo	72	57	0	Cebu	82	72	0
Copenhagen	72	57	0	Colon	82	72	0
Dublin	72	57	0	Dhaka	82	72	0
Helsinki	72	57	0	Hong Kong	82	72	0
London	72	57	0	Kobe	82	72	0
Los Angeles	72	57	0	Manila	82	72	0
Madrid	72	57	0	Medan	82	72	0
Moscow	72	57	0	Osaka	82	72	0
New York	72	57	0	Seoul	82	72	0
Paris	72	57	0	Singapore	82	72	0
Perth	72	57	0	Taipei	82	72	0
Rangoon	72	57	0	Tokyo	82	72	0
San Francisco	72	57	0				
Sao Paulo	72	57	0				
Shanghai	72	57	0				
Singapore	72	57	0				
Sydney	72	57	0				
Taipei	72	57	0				
Tokyo	72	57	0				
Yokohama	72	57	0				

China Executes 11 'to Ensure' Safe Asian Games

BEIJING — Eleven criminals have been executed in Beijing to ensure that foreign guests enjoy a safe and pleasant stay for the Asian Games, an official newspaper was reported Thursday. The Beijing Daily said the 11 men, all executed Wednesday, were guilty of murder, rape and robbery.

"Now, there are just over 100 days left before the Asian Games opening ceremony. To ensure their smooth progress and allow our foreign friends to spend safely and happily beautiful days in Beijing, we must step up our resolute struggle with all kinds of criminal elements," a separate editorial read.

Beijing police had cracked 1,144 criminal cases in two recent swoops, it said.

Athletes from Asia will converge on Beijing in September. The Communist authorities hope the Games will be a showcase to attract tourists and business scared away by the bloody crackdown last year on anti-government protests.

The executions, usually by a bullet to the back of the head, were the latest in a spate of death sentences recently carried out across China to official acclaim.

A man who took part in street protests during demonstrations in the southern city of Chengdu last June was executed last week, reported an edition of the Sichuan Daily reaching Beijing on Thursday.

Yu Yongshun, who had previously spent three years in a labor reform camp, was one of a "gang of hoodlums" who overtook a military jeep and set fire to it June 5, the newspaper said.

His execution was believed to be the first announced in public in recent months in connection with the nationwide protest movement last year.

The demonstrations and riots in Chengdu followed the army's crackdown in Beijing in which

hundreds of people were killed.

Mr. Yu's execution was announced at public meetings in Chengdu last week and was clearly intended as a warning to people not to stage protests on the anniversary of the June 4 crackdown.

Eight other criminals were also executed with Mr. Yu, the Sichuan Daily said. It named one as Zhang Xuejun and said he was guilty of murder and robbery. No details were given on the other seven.

Scientists at the Institute of Geology and Geophysics in Bucharest said the strength of the aftershocks appeared to be diminishing.

The second tremor was felt in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, but there was no sign of damage in the area up to the Romanian border.

Local people in the central Bulgarian town of Gabrovo appeared calm and there was no sign of damage.

Scientists at the Bucharest institute said they expected aftershocks to continue for three days, though decreasing in strength.

Taiichi Ohno, 78, Dies, Toyota Assembly Genius

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

Taiichi Ohno, 78, a self-taught engineer who developed the manufacturing system that helped make Toyota Motor Co. one of the most powerful automobile producers in the world, died of heart failure Monday in Toyota City, Japan.

Mr. Ohno spent his entire career with Toyota and is best known for devising the just-in-time system of manufacturing, which emphasizes keeping very low inventories of parts to reduce costs and improve the quality.

His manufacturing methods were introduced in Toyota plants in the mid-1950s and helped transform Toyota from a small carmaker near bankruptcy in the late 1940s into the third-largest in the world after GM and Ford.

Under Mr. Ohno's system, parts are made only as they are needed and are delivered to the assembly line just in time to prevent the halt of production, hence the name.

Keeping inventories low is economically efficient because it reduces the amount of capital tied up in unsold goods.

The system also quickly exposes any flaws in the manufacturing process. If parts are defective, they are detected at the assembly line and the problem is pinpointed for correction.

Mr. Ohno also emphasized flexible manufacturing methods so Toyota could tailor cars and trucks for particular markets as well as reduce waste and improve quality control.

As a result, the company's vehicles usually cost less to build and had fewer defects than those made in the United States and Europe.

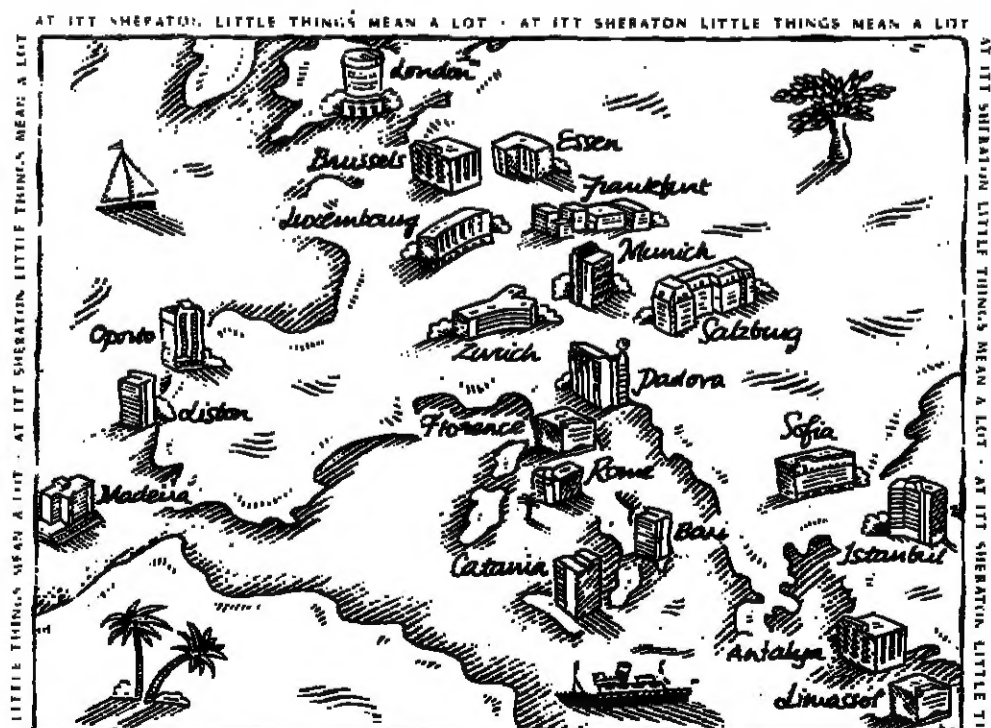
The methods have since been copied by manufacturers in a large number of industries worldwide.

"He ranks among the production geniuses of the 20th century," said Michael A. Cusumano, an assistant professor at MIT, who has written on Japanese manufacturing.

■ **Other deaths:**

Jose Antonio, 45, a dancer, choreographer and co-founder of the New York Dance Company, of AIDS on May 24 in Toronto. He was a leading performer on the New York dance stage in the 1970s, principally with the Falco company.

Brigadier General Ralph Baggett, 94, a British expert on the physics of desert sand and winds who fought in both world wars, Monday in London. In World War II, he formed and commanded the Long Range Desert Group in the Middle East. He wrote "Libyan Sands," a chronicle of his desert trips.



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Just in time

In the U.S., a Dog's Place Is in the Lap (of Luxury)

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

Rhett eats only high-protein food, and never considers leftovers. Every week, he visits a salon for a long, soothing bath and to have his hair done.

To stay fit, he frolics in a glass-enclosed, air-conditioned exercise area in his roomy Atlanta home. Alternate weekends, he hops into the Jeep and zooms to a mountain cabin in Cashiers, North Carolina. Five or six times a year, he cavorts at a beach house in Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Not a bad life. But don't think Rhett is the only dog who has it so good. Never before have so many pet owners shamelessly doused their animals with luxuries.

Dogs and cats are reveling in a highly pampered life unfamiliar to their forebears: premium foods, lavish clothes, smart furniture, weekly groomings at the best salons and the comprehensive medical care pet owners might think twice about for themselves.

"The urbanization of America has put pets and their owners in closer confinement than before, and so the status of the pet has increased," said Dr. Michael Garvey, the chairman of the department of medicine at the Animal Medical Center in New York.

Brent Collinson, a 40-year-old real-estate salesman, acquired Rhett, a golden retriever, to inject some permanent companionship into his bachelor life.

"In the 1990s, with all the crazy things going on and with more single people, you tend to turn to pets for a companion and a friend," he said.

To exploit this fetish, many aspects of the \$11 billion pet products industry are moving into pricier offerings. Simply feeding the little animal can now mean major moments of angst. How can you open up any old can?

Not when there's Optimum Nutritional Effectiveness food. Not

when there's a Milk-Bone that prevents tartar buildup. Not when there's HiPro, which can produce smaller stools and help keep sidewalks cleaner.

Pets have to watch what they eat, for their lives are changing in much the same way their owners' are. They are home more, less active—they have dog and cat videos to watch—and live longer.

More people are trekking to feed stores and pet shops to obtain foods unavailable in supermarkets. Iams, for instance, has been sold at specialty stores for 44 years, yet its sales have swelled to more than

\$100 million last year from \$10 million in 1982.

Yet many veterinarians are of the mind that dogs do not necessarily need low-cholesterol biscuits.

With a new awareness of nutrition has come activism in health care. Pets receive hip replacements, chemotherapy, kidney transplants and have pacemakers installed. They undergo acupuncture.

Healing a pet can run into thousands of dollars, and more people are buying pet health insurance. Two companies, Veterinary Pet Insurance in Santa Ana, California, and Animal Health Insurance in

Danbury, Connecticut, have sold thousands of pet policies, at an annual premium of about \$100 each.

But even if a pet has its health, it doesn't quite have everything. At Hammacher-Schlemmer in New York, you can get a pet auto-safety belt for car trips, a heated water bed or an orthopedic bed for pets bothered by arthritis.

Princess Limousine Inc. in Manhattan will whisk your pet to the groomer or the airport for \$40 an hour plus a 20 percent tip. Elaine Valzer, the owner of Princess, said she fields about 10 pet calls a day.

Some pets apparently prefer mink. You can pick a mink coat up for \$350 at a place like the Pet Set, a snazzy boutique in Atlanta where the atmosphere is charged with serious pet discussion. It opened 10 years ago and did \$127,000 in business the first year, now it does about \$1 million.

Good customers of the Pet Set, according to Priscilla Yearwood, its owner, spend \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year at the shop. They purchase French chateau doghouses, marble feeding bowls, dinner jackets, brass beds, dog videos, jogging suits and highchairs.

Democrats' 1992 Convention: N.Y. and TV, Too

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 1992 Democratic National Convention probably will be held in New York City, according to party officials.

And the officials say that it could look very different from past conventions, as Democrats consider updating the 140-year-old format because they acknowledge that the purpose is no longer to pick a nominee but rather to advertise the nominee on television.

The party's site-selection committee, which met in Washington on Wednesday, eliminated Houston and Cleveland as possible hosts and recommended that the convention be held in New York or in New Orleans.

But the party officials said that the Democratic national chairman, Ronald H. Brown, wanted to bring the convention to New York, his hometown, if financial and logistical details could be settled.

New Orleans was included by the site-selection committee in case talks with New York failed, the officials said.

Mr. Brown, insisting that his mind was open, said he would visit both cities and make a decision by late June.

Soon after the committee announced its recommendations, Mr. Brown said that beyond the question of where the convention would be held, he was also considering changes in the convention itself.

"I am not wedded to the traditional convention format," Mr. Brown said.

It has been almost 40 years since the nominee of either political party has not been chosen on the first ballot at the convention as primaries have grown more important and party officials have lost influence in selecting the nominee.

But the events themselves have changed little from the early days of party conventions in the 1840s.

"I think we've got an opportunity to be creative," Mr. Brown said.

"It really is a television event."

"I am very open to taking a look at more new and more creative ways of formatting the convention."

Mr. Brown's efforts are partly a recognition of growing complaints from television networks that the conventions are dull and provide virtually no legitimate news.

The audience watching the conventions has declined markedly in recent times, and several network executives have urged that the par-

ties to cut them from four days to three.

Mr. Brown said that he was unwilling to give up the fourth day, but that an idea being discussed at Democratic national headquarters was to hold the convention over a weekend, perhaps with a gala Saturday night, which would not be televised.

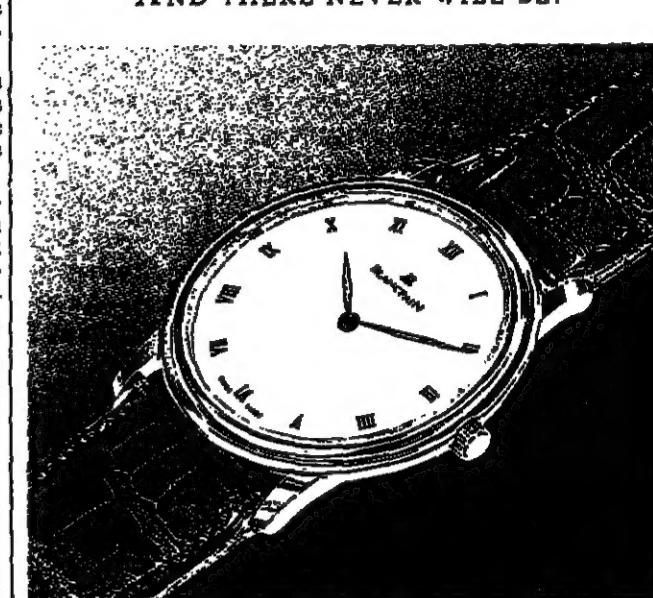
He said that another possibility was a greater discussion of issues during the convention, something the party had worked to avoid in recent years.

Yet another idea being discussed among senior officials of both parties is to shorten the conventions if the networks promise to provide more air time to presidential candidates closer to Election Day.

The network executives respond that it is up to the parties to decide how to run their conventions and that they do not want to be drawn into negotiations over coverage.

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Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, with the army chief, General Herard Abraham, after she assumed power.

Haiti's On-Hold Leadership

Vote Still Unscheduled as President Is Mired in Politics

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Ertha Pascal-Trouillot, a soft-spoken legal scholar and the only woman on Haiti's Supreme Court, had not dabbled in politics before she accepted the provisional presidency in March.

Friends said she expected to govern only during a brief transition before Haiti's first free elections for president. It has not seemed out to be that simple.

Two and a half months after becoming president at the behest of civil leaders following popular protests that forced out a military dictator, Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot appears mired in the instability of Haitian politics.

Elections have not been scheduled. Her few attempts to assert authority have been ignored or resisted. Some of those who installed her now assail her, and coup rumors, as ever in Haiti, are rampant.

"As a lawyer she thought she could offer her good services and deliver elections," a European diplomat said. "But she got into the mud of Haitian politics and is having a hard time getting out."

Some of the assaults on the new president have come in the form of unsigned magazine articles that assail her personally. Others have been physical. Her sister was the victim of a break-in, and kidnappers reportedly have threatened to abduct her school-age daughter.

For all of the president's travails, some see a promising departure from Haiti's traditional authoritarian politics. After 35

years of dictatorship by the Duvalier family and military officers, Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot's presidency could represent a step toward a system of checks and balances.

"The president can't just snap her fingers and get things done," said the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, Alvin P. Adams Jr. "It's give and take, a sense of dialogue, a process not seen before in Haiti."

There are signs, though, that Haiti is sliding toward chaos, signs that have recurred in the four years since President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled a popular uprising into exile.

Gumfire is heard in the capital nearly every night and barricades of burning tires are in the streets. Bodily — bound, beaten, stabbed, shot — appear on roadsides in the mornings. The bodies are sometimes identified; the killers almost never.

Many Haitians, who have vivid memories of the bloodbath that decimated the last attempt at free elections in November 1987, do not believe the current violence is random. They see it as a clear warning against elections from anti-democratic elements that in the past were allied with the Duvalier dictatorship and whose interests would be threatened by a popularly chosen government.

"The hope is," a Haitian economist said, "that by stepping up the insecurity, they'll force a choice between anarchy and a return to repression, and that people will opt for repression."

That is the message that appears to be getting through. In interviews, many Haitians said they would be afraid to vote un-

der the current conditions, even though Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot has said she hopes elections can be organized by September.

Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot, the fourth president in four years, was greeted by what seemed to be popular goodwill but she appears to have suffered from the same lack of voter-approved legitimacy that hindered her predecessors.

Her government was ignored when it tried to ban the street sale of contraband liquor and cigarettes. She was practically mired when an army private with an automatic weapon commandeered an empty American passenger jet at the airport for three days in early April, then escaped.

Official profiteering, much of it controlled by the 7,000-member army, has continued. There has been no effort to arrest former Duvalier allies like Claude Raymond — a top-ranking military aide to Jean-Claude Duvalier and to his father, François — who are widely believed responsible for the election violence in 1987 and at least some of the current unrest.

Critics of Mrs. Pascal-Trouillot, including some who drafted her to serve as president, contend that she must move to confront some of those problems before fair elections can be held. Without such action, they say, the same Duvalierist forces that tormented the voting in 1987 would be able to do so again.

Others, including U.S. Embassy officials, have argued that the president has little room for maneuver and have pressed for elections as soon as possible.



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Changes in Europe Overshadow Years of Effort on an Arms-Reduction Accord

U.S. and Soviet officials say that progress on each of these issues was made largely through Soviet concessions, rarely reciprocated by the United States. Most of the accords closely follow American drafts and reflect American preferences for strict monitoring, for limitations on the types of weapons in which the Soviet Union has the greatest advantage and for exclusion of many weapons in which the United States enjoys a technological advantage.

by more U.S. wheat, feed grains and soybeans. It guarantees at least 1 million tons in U.S. sales annually, an increase of 1 million tons annually from the current agreement, which took effect in 1983.

● A maritime transportation pact to make it easier for U.S. and Soviet commercial vessels to deliver goods to ports in each other's country. The agreement will in-

the House Thursday evening for a for-
state dinner in their honor. The two
ladies were exchanging gifts to mark
occasion, with Mrs. Bush giving her
a chic designer evening bag, and Mrs.
Boachev giving her hostess an enameled
cigar or tea set.

tion of Lost Power in E

The foreigners are not supposed to be arriving here quite so freely, not since two weeks ago when East Germany toughened its immigration rules to require that East Europeans have an invitation from an East German citizen.

He conceded that Soviet thinkers must "twist their brains" to see the way to a free economy. "If we mechanically adopt somebody else's model it will not work," he said. In his remarks, Mr. Gorbachev appealed for more cooperation between the Americans and the Soviets.

Lithuania

A spokesman for the Front said in a telephone call from the Moldavian capital, Kishinev, that the Moldavian Supreme Soviet "unconditionally recognizes the right of the Lithuanian people to self-determination and the creation

Railroad police sweep through Lichtenberg Station each night trying to persuade the immigrant

The foreigners are not supposed to be arriving here quite so freely, not since two weeks ago when East Germany toughened its immigration rules to require that East Europeans have an invitation from an East German citizen.

the interests of other republics — do it in such a very dangerous, convulsive manner, which is harmful to the economic structure of the country, which creates political complications and many other im-

Mr. Baker said that German aid in NATO was "really something that we would be willing to negotiate about" but Mr. Bush would attempt to justify and explain this position. "All of the Western allies, post-

...d promote stability
...t that it's impossible
...n."

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Yeltsin Breakthrough

To his intense embarrassment, Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Washington having just provided a stunning display of how far democratization has progressed in the Soviet Union. The electoral process that he authored produced a victory for his Politburo colleague-turned-nemesis, Boris Yeltsin, newly elected president of the Russian Republic, which is the Soviet Union's largest constituent part. Mr. Yeltsin did it, moreover, over Mr. Gorbachev's strenuous opposition and in direct assault upon his basic policies. Mr. Yeltsin confirms his status as the Soviet Union's leading elected politician. Mr. Gorbachev took office the old-fashioned way, by Communist Party manipulation.

Mr. Yeltsin's personal style has been much criticized in and beyond the Gorbachev circle. The fact remains that he has a formidable popular appeal. The Soviet public is not so much asserting as exploring a political taste. The political class, schooled in conspiracy, is only beginning to study open ways. Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union is exploding in new political forms. He himself represents a current combining centralized reform, much accommodation of the bureaucracy and an effort to use and contain popular discontent.

Seizing on the manifest contradictions in this approach, Mr. Yeltsin champions more

vigorous economic and political reform, ethnic decentralization (favoring in his case Russian nationalism) and a kind of class war pitting the people against party privilege. These tendencies will take years to work out and may well deepen the country's descent into chaos along the way. American diplomacy will have to come to terms with this process. This means working with the Kremlin, whoever is sitting there, on foreign policy. It also means taking an unexcused, unprovocative view of Kremlin ferment, which will continue for years.

The early Bush administration word on Boris Yeltsin's latest leap was that he is an intellectual lightweight and a demagogue. In this way, apparently, Washington underlines its favor for doing business with Mikhail Gorbachev. But Mr. Yeltsin, while he initially seems to promise trouble for Mr. Gorbachev, represents real forces loose in the Soviet arena and could yet bring Mr. Gorbachev and the reform cause some needed support.

There is no call to put down an elected leader who has risen through a democratic process supposedly being encouraged by the United States. Washington may end up having more dealings with him someday, thanks in large part to the bold reforming activities of his antagonist, Mr. Gorbachev.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

An English Eye on Europe

It is a difficult time for the English — not the British, really, just the English. As the soccer men of the globe assemble for the start of the World Cup in Italy on June 8, one country stands nervously on the edge of the crowd. The English have been told, in effect, that their chance of being readmitted to Europe's soccer tournaments depends on how their fans behave during the World Cup.

It is a little unfair, of course. England is not the only producer of football hooligans. Think of the battle between Serbs and Croats in Zagreb last month, recent mayhem by Dutch and German fans, the not-so-long-ago reputation of Latin American soccer supporters. And the English do most of their violence to each other. Yet it is true that, at the moment, they seem to be top of the head-thumping, window-smashing league. The dead of Haysel are not forgotten. The rest of Europe has told the English they are not wanted until they behave better.

In the no less stern world of European politics, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is also on probation. She cannot expect to be taken seriously in the European Community's new negotiations about "political union," she has in effect been told, unless she starts behaving like a good European. She seems to have taken the point. She is allowing her ministers to argue for a (markedly austere) version of "European union," but she is not making them insist, as she might recently have done, that the whole thing is nonsense.

The opinion polls suggest that most of Mrs. Thatcher's English are rather more European than she is. (The Scots certainly are, and maybe the Welsh, too.) Yet the polls also show that the English remain, compared with other Europeans, notably hesitant and half-committed about the European idea.

It is not just that language and popular

culture give the English a special tug toward North America. More than other Europeans, the English see their history as an alternation: periods spent concentrating on Europe; different periods in which they have turned their backs on Europe to do things farther afield.

This ancient ambivalence is about to be put to the test again, in the most time-honored way. For most Western countries, the "peace dividend" is a question of how much money they can transfer from the military budget to civilian use. For Britain it is also a question of whether some of the money saved on the army in Europe should go to the navy and its supporting air power. The navy says it has things to do farther afield. The Europe or outside-Europe choice comes up again.

Stay with Europe, say most of the voices advising Mrs. Thatcher. It is argued — for instance, by the journalist Peter Jenkins — that Britain's non-European periods have generally been disastrous for it. But there are still English voices observing that most of the headline stuff of English history comes from the non-European bits. The European periods were essentially negative: to stop anybody else (Philip of Spain, Napoleon, Hitler) from making himself boss of Europe. Perhaps, as Russia pulls back into itself, that has once again been achieved.

The fact that there are now great powers outside Europe, and that Europe is trying to end its old disunity, changes the calculation. And the English swirl of the head is not easily abandoned. Jesus was a respectable god, guardian deity of gates and doors, of exits and entrances. His head had to point in both directions. The rest of the world should understand why the English have not quite lost the old habit.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Bravery on the Drug Front

Cesar Gaviria's victory in the Colombian presidential election sends a brave message to the drug cartels, and to Washington. The election was an expression of citizen outrage. Last August, drug traffickers brutally assassinated Luis Carlos Galán, the incumbent Liberal Party's presidential candidate. Mr. Gaviria, who was his campaign manager, courageously took over the candidacy.

He did so in the midst of an aggressive anti-drug campaign launched by the outgoing president, Virgilio Barco Vargas. Colombian police rooted drug traffickers out of their luxurious compounds, seized airplanes, vehicles, weapons and drugs, and blew up jungle factories. The traffickers responded with bombings, kidnappings and more killings. Mr. Gaviria vowed to keep fighting.

There were moments when his strategy seemed foolhardy; some Colombians favored negotiation with the cartels. But he stood fast. As threats mounted, he limited his public appearances and gave interviews from a bunker. Mr. Barco's persistence paid off. The traffickers failed to carry out threats of Election Day bombings and Mr. Gaviria won 47 percent of the vote.

The result vindicates U.S. support for an anti-drug strategy developed with the presidents of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in February. Substantial U.S. military aid money began to flow this month, and Washington has begun to reshape trade policies to help the Colombian economy.

Recently, the United States relaxed heavy restrictions on imports of Colombian flowers. Colombia also suffers from a decline in coffee prices that followed the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement last year. Reviving the agreement depends on negotiations with Brazil's new president, Fernando Collor de Mello, a process the United States could promote.

Helping Colombia's legitimate economy is only part of Washington's obligation. As Mr. Gaviria pointedly observes, Colombia's drug problem arises from the demand for cocaine in the United States. If he is willing to risk his life, and his constituents are willing to endure more violence, why does Washington remain so grudging about finding money for drug treatment and law enforcement at home?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Summit Target for Bush

The summit would be a total triumph for President Bush if he could persuade President Gorbachev that a unified Germany belongs in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose sole purpose for more than 40 years was to stand off the Soviet Union.

The most compelling argument is that the Germany that twice nearly destroyed Europe had no philosophical anchor and no political commitment to a peaceful Continent. Whatever Mr. Gorbachev thinks of NATO, it has such a commitment and would provide such an anchor.

But without the United States as a member, it would not have enough clout to counterbalance the behemoth of a united

Germany. NATO is a good way to bind the United States to Germany and the rest of Europe. Without some kind of NATO, Washington would be hard put to justify a major presence in Europe.

Americans and Germans are not alone in pressing the case for keeping Germany in NATO. Many of NATO's member nations agree, as do Poland and Czechoslovakia. That reflects Europe's collective sense that it needs to keep a close eye on Germany and its military plans more than it needs to keep a weakened Soviet Union at bay.

Until the German question is settled, Mr. Gorbachev will not rush to cut his forces and may even balk at withdrawing more Soviet troops from East Germany.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61299; Circulation, 61283; Editorial, 61275; Production, 63098.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Star for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7688. Telex: 8538928. Singapore: 472-7688. Hong Kong: 254-0806. Tel: 361006. Telex: 61170. United Kingdom: Herald Tribune House, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 3LH. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 260000. Mr. W. Gormley, 80 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 729-3890. Telex: 416721. U.S.: Michael Gormley, 80 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 729-3890. Telex: 416721. A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1990, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Gorbachev's Last Summit? Critical Mass Approaches

By Stephen Sestanovich

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev used to defy gravity: His power expanded while his policies failed. But no longer. His inability to block the election of Boris Yeltsin as president of the Russian Republic is only one of many setbacks. Political tension in the Soviet Union is so high that the current summit meeting could be the last one the hero of perestroika attends.

For five years, Mr. Gorbachev held the balance of power between conservatives and liberals; he convinced

sectors. Yet his reform program as a whole makes no sense if the party can retain the extralegal control it now exerts over other Soviet institutions. Many of Mr. Gorbachev's allies see how much he is risking. Yuri Protokiyev, the leader of the Moscow party (whose membership is shrinking rapidly), recently declared that Communists could not command popular support unless they stood for some compelling idea.

In this respect, he admitted, "We now have practically nothing to our name except" — and this was a jab at a Gorbachev slogan — "the humane socialism" concept. "Mr. Protokiyev's conclusion: Without a more convincing platform, the party 'will have to give way to another political force.'"

Until this year, Mr. Gorbachev could credibly argue that there was no serious alternative to his leadership. No longer. The democratic opposition is an increasingly unified front with proven strength at the polls and attractive, nationally recognized leaders.

His opponents, moreover, understand better than he that governing the Soviet Union requires a political coalition, and they are working hard to build one even if he is not. The freedom to organize has brought forth a predictable flood of micro-parties, but what is striking about the process is the extent of cooperation among the most serious new groups. They are winning support among such diverse constituencies as peasant farmers, junior military officers, independent trade unionists, intellectuals and Russian nationalists.

Mr. Gorbachev's challengers are sober, methodical men animated by the prospect that the party of Lenin will soon have to surrender its exclusive hold on power. With the political machinery of Moscow, Leningrad and the Russian Republic now in their hands, their real goal is the appointment of a non-Communist prime minister. They are bent on achieving what the French call cohabitation — an arrangement in which Mr. Gorbachev remains head of state but accepts a multiparty cabinet.

Any number of events could produce such a breakthrough. A national referendum on economic policy would almost certainly mean a no-confidence vote against the current leadership. Work stoppages in the mines or oilfields could escalate to a general strike that brings down the government. And conflicts between the policies of Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev's national program may end up being re-

conciled only by forming a government of national unity.

The Communist elite, in short, is face to face with the idea of sharing power; many of its members see no other way out. Alexander Yakovlev, often considered Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally, expressed fear and resignation when he said of the current crisis: "Everything comes to an end, and it ends instantly. The critical mass of combustible materials is too great."

This looming transfer of power ought to have implications for U.S. policy. After all, most of the talk about helping Mr. Gorbachev — and of locking up agreements while he is still in charge — assumes that new leaders would be less to America's liking. What if they seemed to be more so?

For much of the summit agenda, the new prognosis would make little difference. The advantages of a strategic arms treaty with Mr. Gorbachev are just as great (also, just as marginal) as with anyone else. And if he meets the administration's terms for

a trade agreement — passing a free-emigration bill and lifting the blockade of Lithuania — the United States should sign it.

It should, however, also understand the impact of a Soviet government dominated by democrats. On countless issues that now oblige the West to be wary — to impose conditions because the Soviet Union remains a Communist state — America's negotiating calculus would change.

Whether on economic assistance, emergency food relief or Germany's future, it would become easier to justify U.S. concessions to such a government. Soviet ideas that we now reject with little discussion — a pan-European security system, for example — could, for better or worse, be taken seriously.

To all this, some argue that new leaders will be too weak, too divided to do business with the West, too preoccupied with domestic affairs. The reverse is closer to the truth. It is Mr. Gorbachev who, with no real mandate, has trouble formulating a coherent program and keeping So-

viet-American relations on course. To judge by the pattern set in Eastern Europe, a Soviet coalition government would enjoy a surge of popularity and great freedom of action. Its ability to call on Western support would further strengthen it at home. Can anyone doubt what the first visit to Washington of the Soviet Union's first post-Communist prime minister would be like?

The revolutions of 1989 showed the importance of a clean break with the past. The governments of Eastern Europe are now able to make decisions free of deadening ideological compromises. Mr. Gorbachev, by contrast, seems unable to avoid such compromises. He has brought his country to the point where a break can at last be considered, but he seems unable to make it. Before long, others will have their chance.

The writer is director of Soviet and East European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In the past, he could credibly argue that there was no serious alternative to his leadership. No longer.

each side that he was its best protection against the other's extremism. Now this strategy is exhausted.

Mr. Gorbachev clings to a vision of reform communism that no longer satisfies liberals and that conservatives have still not accepted. He remains in the middle, but his balancing act reflects indecision and isolation more than skill.

Last week's consumer panic cast an especially harsh light on Mr. Gorbachev's leadership. Three times in the past six months, he and his advisers have considered plans for a radical breakup of the economic system. Each time they have backed away, producing instead a package of half-measures that virtually no one supports.

As the economy collapses, Mr. Gorbachev has tried to focus national discussion on the narrow matter of price reform. Yet the price has become inseparable from the issue of political power. There seems little chance that the Soviet Union can settle on new economic institutions without also opening up parallel questions: Who should run the country? Who has the political legitimacy to oversee the painful transition to a market economy?

Mr. Gorbachev looked ready to answer these questions when he decided in February to embrace a multiparty system. But since then he has refused to explain how the Communist Party will adapt itself to pluralism.

He seems the idea that it should become a parliamentary party like any other, with its power dependent on electoral success. That would make it a mere "debating society," he



Three Weeks Left to Rescue Canada

By Martin W. G. King

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — My country is falling apart. The breakup of the nation is widely regarded as inevitable. Gloom and bitterness are pervasive as bombshell follows bombshell. A new poll reveals that, for the first time, a majority in Quebec favors independence from Canada.

Last week, separation was endorsed by the federal minister of the environment, Lucien Bouchard. In the cruelest blow yet, the premier of Nova Scotia has speculated publicly that his province's best option lies in joining the United States — a stunning blow to those who favor Canadian federalism and unity.

For years, Canada's society has been viewed as exemplary: There is little crime, the poor and elderly are treated well, and a generous basket of social services keeps almost everyone as healthy as medicine permits, at virtually no charge. A "middle" power, Canada is not pressed by international responsibilities or ambitions; it has always inspired affection rather than patriotism or chauvinism.

Ironically, the problem is rooted in the ethnic diversity that has always been Canada's pride. The immediate issue is the refusal of three of Canada's 10 provinces to ratify the 1987 Meech Lake Accord, which grants long-sought "distinct society" status and unique powers to Quebec. Meech Lake's essential dilemma is that while ratification is the only foreseeable act that can keep Quebec within Canada, it may also guarantee the Balkanization of Canada once Quebec assumes its special status.

The deadline for ratification by all 10 provinces is June 23. In recent days, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has indicated he is working on a proposal to rescue the accord, but he has said he will call the 10 premiers together only if there is a reasonable chance of success. Chances seem slim.

If June 23 passes without ratification, Quebec will probably vote to separate — dividing Canada into an eastern zone of four provinces and a western zone of five. Eventual dismemberment would be all but certain. Legal arguments would ensue about how to divvy up the country. The show, many fear, is over.

Though Canadians speak in idealistic, even romantic, terms of their nation's dual French-English heritage, trouble has long lurked just below the surface. In the early 1960s, Quebecers threw off a repressive government and began their "quiet revolution" toward an enhanced French Canadian identity. Along with it came a quest by some for provincial autonomy — or at least recognition that Quebec was "different" from the English-speaking provinces and needed special powers.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Canadian governments tried to mend the country's increasingly tattered social fabric by promoting "unity in diversity." The country became officially bilingual. Civil servants were provided with crash courses in each other's language.

But the drive for an independent Quebec continued unabated. In the 1960s, terrorists from the Front for the Liberation of Quebec set off bombs in Montreal's wealthy, English-speaking suburbs. In 1970, Quebec separatists resorted to kidnappings and murder, triggering Canada's equivalent of martial law.

In 1976, Quebec elected its first separatist government — but voted

against a form of independence called "sovereignty-association" in a titter 1980 referendum. Polls showed that those opposing separation were fearful of the economic consequences; today's polls portray a Quebec confident it can survive on its own.

But the most prickly thorn in English Canada's side was in Quebec's As dismemberment looms, Nova Scotia's premier even talks about joining the United States.

adoption two years ago of laws that made Quebec a French-only province, with draconian provisions forbidding even public restaurant signs in anything but French. The laws seemed to taunt liberal English Canadians who believed in a bilingual and bicultural nation.

In 1966, Pierre Trudeau burst into the national spotlight, and two years later he became prime minister — a visionary who would largely shape

modern Canadian nationalism. The belief was almost universal that he, as a French Canadian with deep roots in Quebec's intellectual and labor movements, could resolve the dispute about language and cultural rights.

He fervently believed that French Canadians should be "at home" in all parts of the country. If that were the case, he argued, no one part of the country (read Quebec) would ever need to secede to protect its citizens' rights. Mr. Trudeau's commitment to bilingualism and biculturalism permeated the actions of his government.

His beliefs finally took form in Canada's first constitution, adopted in 1982. It set out federal and provincial responsibilities and established a charter of rights and freedoms, but it did not deal with the question of cultural and linguistic rights to Quebec's satisfaction. Nine of the provinces have ratified the constitution and Quebec has supported all but the cultural and linguistic "sticking point." The "Quebec problem" has now been left to Mr. Mulroney and his Conservative government.

The writer, who edits an insurance-industry magazine in Washington, is a native of Victoria, British Columbia. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Soviets in East Germany: A Guarantee of Trouble

By Jochen Thies

BONN — There are high hopes in Germany that now, as the prospect of a new world without arms races or military intimidation is nearing, even the Soviets will agree to renounce violence and search for negotiated solutions through ongoing discussions, like in the days of the old German Holy Roman Empire.

But reality is different. The Baltic states are on the verge of tragedy, even if Western politicians, like their predecessors in 1938, see no danger.

No one wants Mikhail Gorbachev to fail. But the chances of reforming the last colonial empire appear to be close to nil. The Soviet Union may well be taking the path of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th century, with decades of decay ahead.

Moscow, of course, remains a great power and must be taken seriously. But how can one build a security system with the Russians in a year or two that will last 50 years or more?

One hears with some surprise that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany would not mind if the 380,000 Soviet soldiers in East Germany were to remain for some time. Meanwhile, NATO and Warsaw Pact officials prepare a new superstructure for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a collective system which, as the experience of the '30s shows, will never work.

If the West accepts a prolonged Soviet troop presence in eastern Germany, it may end up bringing into Central Europe some of the anti-Russian mood prevailing in Lithuania.

Up to now, terrorists in West Germany have targeted American soldiers and installations; they nearly killed an American general in Heidelberg in 1981. The same could happen in East Germany with the Russians. The whole world might thus be at risk if Soviet troops were to remain for more than, say, two to three years.

How can 380,000 Russians be kept in eastern Germany when their training grounds and barracks take up 20

percent of its territory? How will the Soviets react to soldiers who desert to West Germany? Until last year, every Russian soldier who tried to escape military service in the GDR was shot; there were manhunters and roadblocks. Berlin cannot become the capital of a united Germany until Soviet troops are gone. No German parliament can sit there with Russian tanks and artillery only miles away.

The Russians will probably offer complete withdrawal and demilitarization, but only when the West does the same. Moscow hopes the Germans will dance to that tune, especially with the problems of German unity — which is to say the cost to the West German taxpayer — becoming ever more apparent.

The existence of NATO is not the point here. American troops must stay in Europe to provide needed balance to the Continent. There must be one security system for all of Germany. Nothing can fit the plans and intentions of Germany's allies, West and East, better than NATO.

The West would be ill-advised to aim for German unification at the cost of the liberty of those who were sacrificed in Germany's name in 1939. The Baltic states are thus a test case for the future of East-West relations.

The Germans have accepted the Oder-Neisse border because of what they did to Poland and to others during World War II. From a Soviet Union that wants to become a real partner, a similar withdrawal can be expected: a full withdrawal from land gained since 1939, and peaceful cooperation with Germany.

The Germans do not want their former lands returned. But they want to be at the "front" in the fight for the democracy and prosperity of those who have suffered so much.

The writer is managing editor of Europa-Archiv, a bimonthly German journal of international affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

New Caledonia Chooses Peace

By Helen Fraser

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Recently, Kanaks gathered at Hienghène, on the east coast of New Caledonia, and on Mare Island in the nearby Loyalty group for ceremonies to mark the end of the traditional mourning period for Jean-Marie Tjibou and Yveline Yelwé. A year ago the two leaders of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the largest Melanesian political group in New Caledonia, were shot dead by a Kanak extremist hoping to destroy the peace process in the French territory.

The Matignon peace accords, under which the front, the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RCPR), and the French government agreed to a 10-year transition period of provincial government before an independence referendum in 1998, were barely 10 months old. Many feared that the death of Mr. Tjibou, the main architect of the accords, would shatter the fragile peace.

Perhaps because of widespread horror at what happened and fear of more bloodshed, most Caledonians reacted with increased support for the reconciliation process. The legacy of the assassinations has been stability and evident commitment to the peace process.

Less than two months after the murders, the territory went to the polls as scheduled, to elect three provincial governments. An overwhelming majority of voters supported the parties to the Matignon accords. Voting went ahead without incident despite threats of disruption from the United Front for Kanak Liberation, a small pro-independence party that has links with Libya and opposes the accords as a sellout of the Kanak cause.

As expected, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front won control of the largely Melanesian North and Loyalty Islands provinces, while the RCPR won the more prosperous South province, including Nouméa, where the majority of settlers and immigrants, mainly from France, live.

A real effort is now under way to give substance to the largely autonomous provincial governments. Many functions of the public service are being decentralized, and a major development program is proceeding for the predominantly Melanesian provinces.

Jacques Lafleur, leader of the RCPR, recently sold his big nickel mining and export company to the authorities in the North province, saying he wanted to promote integration of Kanaks into the modern economy. The sale was widely seen as a gesture of goodwill by a man once regarded by the Kanaks as an arch-opponent. It is important because the nickel industry is the territory's largest employer after the government, and New Caledonia is the world's second exporter of the metal after Canada.

The front appears to have emerged from a testing period with renewed strength and able leaders. Australia, in recent years estranged from France because of French policy in New Caledonia, is now cooperating to help ensure that the cycle of violence that threatened to dismember New Caledonia is not repeated.

The writer, who publishes a newsletter on Pacific affairs from Canberra, is a frequent visitor to New Caledonia. She contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

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How can 380,000 Russians be kept in eastern Germany when their training grounds and barracks take up 20

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Back to Africa

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: At the Stanley banquet the other night, a flag was presented to the explorer, while those present sang "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Stanley has borne much, but when he heard that idiotic song he must have felt that it was time for him to return to Africa, where the natives never sang it at him.

1915: U.S. Ready to Act

LONDON — President Wilson and his Cabinet, after a night and day conference, agreed upon a response to Germany's callous, defiant reply to the American demand for an explanation of the Lusitania horror and a pledge to abandon the policy of piracy against American lives and shipping. The reply will leave no doubt in the minds of the Kaiser that, unless Germany foregoes her murderous submarine campaign, America is prepared and will act in the cause of humanity and to vindicate American honor.

1940: An English Haven

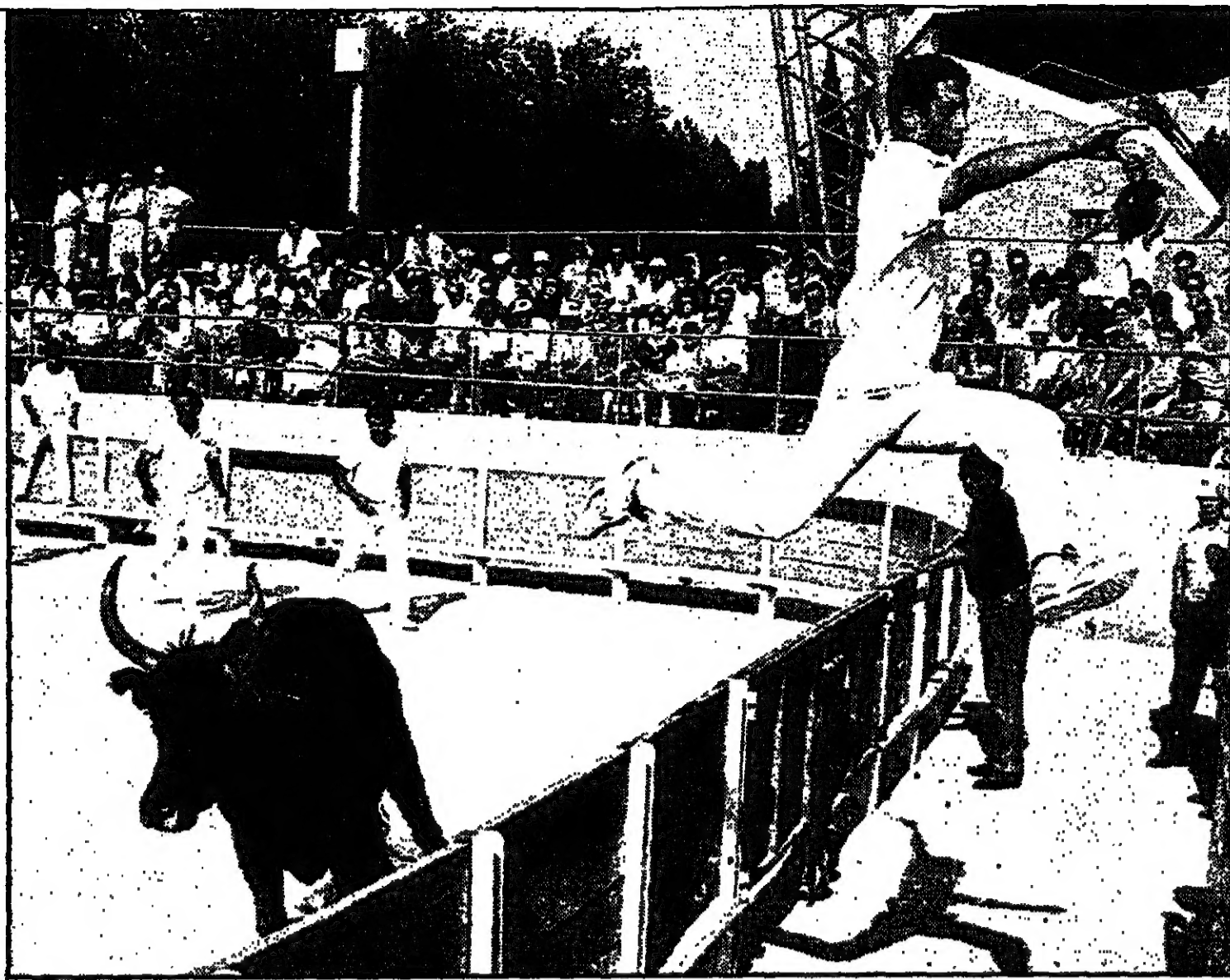
PARIS — Taking advantage of bad weather that grounded Germany's fleet of bombing planes, an armada of hundreds of Allied warships and other vessels sailed out of Dunkirk Harbor late yesterday (May 31), bearing more than 100,000 soldiers from the trapped Northern Army to haven in England. Flood gates opened by the Allies on both sides of the triangle as far as the Flanders Hills between Cassel and Ypres. The area from Gravelines to Saint-Omer was converted into a marsh, and from Nieuport to Ypres there was a flood band from two to three miles wide. While his army, reinforced by nearly 1,000,000 men, was trying to take the hills between Cassel and Ypres to cut off the retreating Allied armies, Hitler conferred with his Propaganda Minister, Dr. Josef Goebbels, at his headquarters on the Western front. Berlin said there would be a sensational announcement involving Italy at any moment.

TRAVEL

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Provençal Town Fetes Bulls, Bravery and Harvest Abundance



Dancers in traditional, homemade costumes, and, at right, one of the white-clad "bullfighters" leaping to safety from the bullring. The animal is never harmed in the spectacle at Saint-Rémy.

by Roxana Robinson

August 15, *le quinz-aout* in France, is the Feast of the Assumption, and virtually the entire country is closed that day. Celebrations are various and splendid; each region has its own version with its own local flavor. Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, in the south, produces a robust quinz-aout, a rich mixture of the religious and the secular, hearty, salubrious and unique.

Saint-Rémy is a cheerful town of about 8,000, about halfway between Avignon and Arles. A modest, industrious farming community in one of the most fertile regions of France, it is a patchwork of vineyards and

tilled fields of cabbages, sunflowers, lavender, peach orchards.

The buildings of Saint-Rémy, shaded by huge old trees, are mostly from the 18th and 19th centuries. The circular main street circles the center of town. There can be found five or six agreeable cafés, a venerable hotel, two small museums, a little bullring and shops offering local specialties. These specialties include loose dried herbs in glass jars, aromatic soaps, handsome pottery, rich patterned cottons and carved wooden *santons*, or crèche figures.

Starting at the beginning of August, banners draped across the streets announce the approach of Aug. 15. Four full days are set aside for the celebration, with attendant events before and after. During the four

days, shops, banks, post office and museums are open erratically or not at all. In this region, *le quinz-aout* is a harvest festival, like Thanksgiving. There are, of course, religious aspects — Masses and sacred music. But the most spectacular festivities center around the harvest and the bulls.

Small black bulls play a central role in Provençal life. The animals are raised on ranches in the Camargue, the great wild marshland to the southwest. There they are herded by *gardians*, French cowboys, on sturdy, small Camargue horses. The *gardians* are dashing figures, and they know it. They wear boots, jeans and flat-brimmed black hats, and they swagger.

At the end of the season the cattle used to be driven cross-country to market towns like

Saint-Rémy. Trucks have replaced the overland drives, but during the festival the arrival of the herds is re-enacted, as are various skills of the *gardians*. Daily there are Provençal bull "fights."

For two afternoons a week throughout August, the Club Taurin de Saint-Rémy puts on a *cours à la cocarde*, or catch the cockade, in the tiny Barrière Arena on the north side of town. During the quinz-aout these become particularly well attended.

The ring is small and shady, with three tiers of concrete seats packed with local residents and tourists. A tiny phonograph blares music from "Carmen," and eight young men called *raseurs* march into the ring in two lines. They wear white jeans, T-shirts and sneakers, and against the dusty,

dappled ring they look immaculate, handsome and invincible. They bow and then split up, running with agility to the fence as the first bull appears in the gate.

Small and black, the bull has long, metal-capped horns with a rosette tied between them. He looks around menacingly, lowers his head and awkwardly paws the dirt, switching his long tail. The young men run past him in arcs, calling out. Each holds a *raseur*, a metal-toothed comb, with which to rake the cockade off the horns. The bull starts off after one young man but is diverted by another running even closer. The animal is unerringly quick, and turns without warning. The man has a split-second to claw with his *raseur* for the cockade. Then the bull charges; the crowd calls out; the horns are

inches away from the white legs, and the young man races for the barrier. The man flings himself into space and sails gracefully over the fence. The bull does too.

The young man finds a foothold and pulls himself high up, hanging easily against an outer, upper wall. The bull lands with a clumsy crash in the narrow corridor between the inner and outer fences. Spectators scramble wildly out of his way. A gate opens, the bull is shoed into the ring, and the men race past him once more. Finally someone snatches the cockade and holds it up triumphantly. The crowd cheers; a *clachaud* in someone's lap barks hopefully. The bull, accompanied by another tiny blast from

Continued on page 10

Dublin Show Is a Kingdom for a Horse

by Ray Brady

FIRST you hear the faint skirling of the bagpipes, and then into the Victorian stadium they march: the massed pipes of the Irish Defense Forces, their orange kilts swinging in the breeze, their wild music setting hearts to racing. Behind them come four, five, maybe six or more teams of riders, some in bright red jackets, some in army uniforms, the coats of all their horses burnished to a high shine.

It is called the Parade of Nations — riders from Britain, Ireland, the United States, Switzerland and elsewhere, who in July will be jumping their giant horses over obstacles that make the animals appear small. Each will have come to Dublin to win one of the most highly coveted awards in the international horse world — the Aga Khan Trophy. The bagpipers and riders march to a grandstand on which are sitting the president of Ireland and all the ambassadors to the country. The women are in bright dresses, with elaborate, flowery hats that seem almost Edwardian. While the dignitaries stand, the band plays the national anthem of each of the teams. Military riders salute; civilians remove their hats. Some of the horses dance around, eager to start jumping; nevertheless, it is a solemn moment that never quite leaves the memory.

Welcome to the Dublin Horse Show, a weeklong extravaganza run by the 259-year-old Royal Dublin Society. Ordinarily held in August, this year the Dublin will run from July 17 to 21 so as not to conflict with the World Equestrian Games in Sweden. The Irish novelist Elizabeth Bowen once maintained that Horse Show Week was the one

period when the Irish reclaimed their capital and the tourists were forced to go elsewhere. There are more hotel rooms available now than in her day, so while the Irish are still coming to Dublin at this time of year, so are Americans, New Zealanders, French, Swiss, English — visitors and horses from all over the world.

But this is more than an exhibition of riding and horses. Ireland has a long tradition of horse fairs, going back to pagan times, when the fairs honored the harvest

This is the market for Ireland to sell hunters, jumpers, you name it.

god Lugh. So during this week, all of Ireland will focus on the show grounds. By day, Irish television will broadcast even the races of small children on tiny ponies. By night, Dublin will rock to the sounds of dancing feet and Irish laughter, with balls and dances going on till near the dawn. The elegant Horse Show Ball runs on the night before the Aga Khan jumping, and all the teams will be at it, along with the lord mayor of Dublin and other luminaries (visitors can inquire about tickets by calling the Irish Equestrian Association).

It's in the show grounds, though, that the visitor gets a really revealing glimpse of country Ireland, the traditional Ireland of manor houses and farms that most visitors

never see. There will be a sea of tweed jackets and checkered caps, the people in from the country, along with city men in bowler hats. No guidebook could ever lead you to this kind of crowd. "You're looking very fresh," cries one to the other in greeting.

Some of the crowd will be Anglo-Irish, many of them with titles dating back to the days of Cromwell and the English ascendancy; others will be farmers in gum boots. Everybody is on equal footing, because the Irish are nothing if not democratic, and, anyway, they are all there to study, and talk about, the horses.

The reason for this outpouring is the important role that the horse plays in Irish life. In the early days, it was used to enable a farmer to hitch it to a plow during the week, pull a carriage to Sunday Mass and carry him on a fox hunt if he was so inclined. As a result, today's Irish horse, often a combination of draft and thoroughbred, is prized around the world for its versatility and stamina.

Ireland even features the horse on its 20-pence piece. And at the Dublin show grounds, atop the Simmonscourt Pavilion, stands an 8-by-10-foot weathervane featuring a replica of the legendary steeplechaser Arkle, with the jockey Pat Taffie astride; the Irish do not lightly forget their great horses.

Early medieval papers tell the Irish bringing horses to Scotland in 1286. So many were exported to European armies that shortages were feared in the homeland, with shipments banned on many occasions in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Indeed, Wellington's black charger at the battle of Wa-

Continued on page 11

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Versailles Extends Hours

To cope with visitors, currently estimated at 4.5 million a year, the chateau of Versailles, the second-most-visited museum in France, has extended opening hours in spring and summer and made group reservations mandatory. In addition, a newly opened wing of 21 rooms on two floors displays a collection of 16th- and 17th-century paintings that focus on the Versailles of Louis XIV. Until September, the chateau will be open from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; it is closed Mondays. The gardens are open every day 7 A.M. until dusk.

Waterloo 175 Years On

A brigade 2,000 strong composed of units from Eastern and Western Europe is to take part June 17 in the 175th anniversary re-staging of the battle of Waterloo, with the analysis of just where Napoleon took a wrong turn provided by historians from the British military academy, Sandhurst. Other anniversary events at Waterloo include an exhibition of rare exhibits from the Napoleonic era at the Wellington Museum, until July 31, which includes contemporary letters, documents, tools, measuring instruments and soldiers' equipment. An outdoor festival of "films of empire," including the classic versions of the Napoleonic leg-



end, is to be held June 7 to 10. The philharmonic orchestra of Liège and the Cantors chorus of Bruges will perform Beethoven's Missa Solemnis on June 14, with Pierre Bartholomée conducting, at Saint Joseph's church in Waterloo.

Art Nouveau Barcelona

As a warm-up for the city's Olympic year in 1992, Barcelona is dusting off its turn-of-the-century architecture with an open air "exhibition" of Art Nouveau buildings in the quarter known as El Quadrat d'Or (The Golden Quadrant). A documentary exhibition focusing on 150 of the quarter's buildings opens at the Casa Milà June 8, and will serve as a base for visiting the buildings, several of which are being restored. The exhibition continues until Nov. 30.

Flowers at Hampton Court

As the Chelsea Flower Show winds up, flower fans can look forward to a new international flower show at the Hampton Court Palace from July 11 to 15. For tickets and information, call (081) 977-0053, or write Hampton Court Palace International Flower Show, Westfield House, Hampton Court Road, Hampton Court, East Molesey, Surrey KT8 9BX. Fax (081) 977-0053. . . . The Museum of London is the site of the show "London's Pride," which runs until Aug. 12 and displays paintings, prints, photographs and models — arranged chronologically — charting the development of the London garden from medieval times.

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Managing Your Money on the Move

by Roger Collis

NOT many people think of the cost of money itself as a manageable item in a travel budget. Most of us just take a bunch of plastic cards, some traveler's checks and a bit of cash and hope for the best. Yet you can lose significant amounts simply by changing money in the wrong places and in the wrong form. The art of managing money on the move is to have the right mix of payment means for every kind of trip, taking into account security, convenience and cost.

Cash, of course, is the most vulnerable to loss and theft—and the cupid of money changers. Don't expect to receive the cross rate or interbank rate quoted in the IHT. Banks make their money from the spread between the "buy" and "sell" rate, which can vary from 2 percent to 10 percent or more—especially for such "soft" currencies as Greek drachmas and Portuguese escudos in West Germany or the Netherlands.

Sometimes you have to pay an additional charge or commission: usually 0.5 to 1.5 percent, or a minimum rate per transaction. You may get a better deal when changing large sums or larger notes (in Switzerland or West Germany, for example). But if you

need several foreign currencies, try to avoid places that charge a commission for each currency you buy. Changing money at bureaux de change is not necessarily more expensive than at banks. In London and Brussels, you may even get a better deal. Also, you may

a double commission for the bank. U.S. dollars are a passe-partout in Eastern Europe and Latin America, which either have stringent currency controls or vertiginous inflation rates. (On a recent trip to Yugoslavia, I found that the Deutsche mark was more cov-

no cost to customers. Visa claims a similar service. Outside North America, Citicorp checks may be hard to replace promptly.

Banks and bureaux de change usually give better rates for traveler's checks than cash because they are safer and quicker to process. (Some give slightly better rates for their own checks.) Take a mixture of large and small denominations.

An advantage of foreign currency checks before you leave is that you are not subject to currency fluctuations when they are cashed. But this must be offset against the usual 1 percent commission that you pay for checks when you buy them and when you return unused foreign checks to your bank. So if you are not sure how much you are going to spend, it is best to buy them in your own currency to avoid paying a total 2 to 3 percent on double commissions and exchange rates.

You can lose significant amounts simply by changing money in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

pay more at train stations and airports.

Exchange rates will often be better abroad than at home if that country has a weaker currency than yours or imposes exchange controls. For example, arrive in Greece or Portugal with Deutsche marks and you might be able to buy 16 percent more drachmas or escudos than at home.

One rule is to avoid changing money into a third currency. Let's say you go into a bank in London and ask to change Swiss francs into U.S. dollars. It can do that, you'll be told. But first they have to be changed into pounds and then pounds into dollars. Why? The excuse is that the bank does not quote a cross rate between the two foreign currencies but only against the pound—which means

etc.). The idea is to avoid returning with stacks of Monopoly money, which is easier said than done.

But, in general, it is best to carry only a small amount in foreign bills, just enough for tips and taxis, and the rest of your cash in the form of traveler's checks, either in dollars or destination currencies. It is important to take an internationally known brand, both for acceptance and easier refunds. American Express (the world leader with sales of \$24 billion) sells checks in U.S. and Canadian dollars, Swiss and French francs, British pounds, Deutsche marks and yen. Thomas Cook/MasterCard sells them in 11 currencies, including Australian and Hong Kong dollars, Spanish pesetas, Dutch guilders and European currency units (Ecu); and Visa in 13 currencies including Portuguese escudos, Norwegian kroner and New Zealand dollars.

The prime reason for carrying traveler's checks is that they represent secure, refundable cash. If lost or stolen, they can usually be replaced quickly, at least by the major issuers. American Express says it has a toll-free 24-hour hotline and can refund by courier virtually anywhere in the world at a

HOWEVER, traveling to North and South America, you should carry dollar checks. Take checks in British pounds to Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Kenya. In Asia and the Middle East, use local currency checks when available; if not, U.S. dollar checks are usually best. In Spain, you can pay 3 percent on non-sterling checks.

Charge cards (like American Express and Diners Club) and bank, or credit cards (like Visa and MasterCard) normally give you the best rate of exchange. But you're exposed to currency fluctuations from the time you use them to the time the voucher is processed by the system. In the case of direct electronic debits the charge will be home before you are. In some cases you may wait for a couple of months.

But what counts for many travelers is the ability to get cash with a card wherever they are from networks of automated teller machines (ATMs), which debit their accounts electronically. American Express claims a network of more than 30,000 ATMs in 26 countries; Visa says it has 47,500 in 38 countries (20,000 in North America). There are daily limits on how much you can draw (typically \$300 a week), depending on the color of your plastic. Electronic cash costs 1 to 1.5 percent with Visa, 2 percent with Amex. But at least you get to keep your money working until the moment you need it. It is the safest and cheapest way to get the exact amount of cash you need on the spot.



Finished gringsing piece, above, and one that has been in progress a year.

Bali's Cloth: Warp, Weft, Long Wait

by Martha Stevenson

IN the pantheon of things black and white and red all over, the Balinese textile called *gringsing* must certainly be the most obscure. The double-ikat technique used to make it—that of tying and dyeing the threads of both length and width, warp and weft, before weaving—is done nowhere else in Indonesia.

A single piece can take up to eight years to make, in a process so ancient some secrets and patterns have been lost or muddled irrevocably.

Moreover, once a *gringsing* piece is finally finished, if it is of very high quality it is reserved by its makers for village rituals and ceremonies. Not surprisingly, the cloth is prized by collectors and, naturally, the best place to buy it, and to gain an appreciation for it, is at its source.

Luckily, textile enthusiasts can find the ancient walled village of Tenganan Pegunungan, near the resort of Candi Dasa on Bali's southeast coast, without too much trouble.

Along with other Bali Aga, or "original" Balinese, communities scattered across Bali, the Tengananese are believed to predate the Hindu-Javanese who left Java for Bali during the 10th through the 15th centuries.

A visitor passing through the narrow gate that is Tenganan's only real conduit to the outside world (the other three gates lead to forests, plantations and other isolated hill villages) will notice immediately the difference between this village and others in Bali. There are no streets or cars; rather, two



Photographs by Perseus Publishing for The New York Times

rows of contiguous, austere houses, punctuated by doorways, face each other across an ancient village green, ascending in stepped levels toward Gunung Agung, Bali's sacred volcano. Up the center of the green ranges a series of public halls, temples, shrines and offerings pavilions.

TOURISTS tend to concentrate there, although there are two similar sections central to ceremonies and festivals, but it is also where most of Tenganan's shops can be found.

These shops have gained a reputation as a source for textiles from throughout Indonesia. It is the *gringsing* that is the showpiece, however.

The origin of *gringsing* weaving in Tenganan is unclear; it is intriguing that another place famous as a source of double-ikat is Gujarat, in India. (There the material used is silk, not cotton.)

In Tenganan, the cloth is believed to hold magical properties, protecting its wearer from disease and evil. According to I Nyoman Sedra, Tenganan's elected head and primary spokesman, the word *gringsing* literally translated from the Balinese means "no disease," although it also has been referred to as "flaming" cloth, perhaps a reference to *gringsing wayang*, or "flaming heaven of the ancestors," described in Balinese cosmology.

The red, black and white-yellow are colors associated with the Hindu trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva—although in Tenganan the ancient Vedic god Indra has not yet yielded the central spot to Shiva—and correspond to the elements of fire, water and air.

The three elements in balance in the body are held to be essential to health.

The weaving itself is done on a handloom and is fairly simple, although if any mistake should befall the dyed threads, it will ruin the months or years of labor.

Because the warp, or lengthwise dimension, of *gringsing* is one continuous thread, a finished and uncut piece is circular. These uncut pieces are believed to be especially powerful and are the only ones allowed to be used as offerings to the gods. Uncut narrow *gringsing* cloths, tied in a cruciform around the neck and waist, are worn by men in purification rites or simulated fights against evil.

Visitors or collectors wishing to buy a *gringsing* cloth will find that the quality varies widely along with the price. The best quality *gringsing* heirlooms, which shopkeepers often keep wrapped up and out of sight, may not be for sale at any price.

THE age of the *gringsing*, the richness of its colors, its width and length, the intricacy, rarity, or sacredness of the design, the perfection of the weaving, the financial circumstance of its owner—all are factors.

New pieces tend to be far less expensive than old ones; a new *senang empang*, a sash-width piece with continuous warp intact and a checkerboard-like design, begins at about \$45.

By contrast, on a recent visit an old but seemingly perfect *gringsing wayang kebo*, a highly prized design, was for sale for \$3,500.

Martha Stevenson spent three months on Bali last year. She wrote this for The New York Times.

Bulls and Bravery

Continued from page 9

"Carmen," is ushered out, snorting, unscathed.

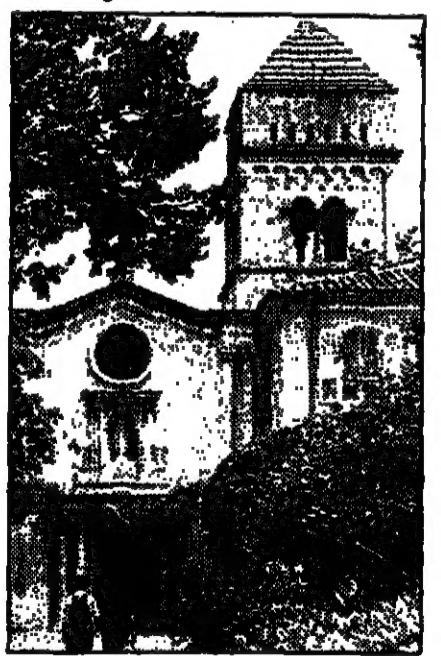
Late on the night of the 14th is the *abrevado*, the "letting loose," a competitive event that re-enacts the arrival of the herds. Bulls are driven through the streets by teams of gardsians riding gray-white Camargue horses and carrying coiled ropes and fork-tipped poles.

Each team is to herd its bulls tightly together, gallop them through the town at full speed and finally drive them up a ramp and onto a truck. The teams are judged on speed, skill and presentation. Spectators, behind metal barricades, line the streets.

The streets are dark, the crowds mill about excitedly, and rumors are rife: the sudden appearance of the straight-backed gardsians with their black hats and long poles, the scarlet nostrils and the flying tails of horses and bulls, their thundering rushes among the 18th-century buildings, the wild, alarming clatter of hoofs on cobblestones all create a pure and exhilarating chaos. Young men run alongside the bulls, trying to touch them for luck.

The next morning the mood in the square has entirely altered. Here is the real heart of the festival. All is peaceful: the sun is out, the gardsians' horses are tethered beneath the trees. If the night before celebrated speed, courage and chaos, today honors patience, order and industry. This is the march of the *grande charrette*, the farm wagon, and a celebration of the life of Saint-Rémy.

A cheerful, peaceful crowd gathers long before the parade begins. First to appear on the march is a band in traditional costume, playing a Celtic-sounding melody. The gardsians follow, on their sweat-streaked horses,



St. Paul-de-Mausole Monastery.

prancing, with ribbons in their long tails. Next come fife-and-drummers, then children in traditional costumes: the girls in long dark dresses, white aprons and shawls, and white caps over their high-piled hair. Next come their parents, also in costume. These are the local baker, the fishmonger, the dressmaker: they smile and nod at friends and family, who wave from the sidewalks.

The prelude to the great moment, the heart of the procession, is signaled by the long line of huge, docile draft horses, brushed and shiny, with plumes on their bridles, bells on their harnesses, and sheaves of wheat on their broad ramps. On and on they come, 30-odd, single file, nodding placidly, often with a small child perched on top on an immaculate sheepskin. The horses are pulling the *grande charrette*, but for a long time it cannot be seen, only the line of quiet gleaming horses. At last its hammer appears, waving above the crowd: *Gl'au Terrain* (Glory to the Earth), with the full Provencal name of the town's namesake, Saint-Romier.

The flat farm wagon is a sumptuous welter of thanksgiving. At each corner stands a pine sapling, and the platform is skirted by sheaves of wheat. Braided grasses edge it, and on every surface are piled the fruits of the generous Earth: long beans strung like beads on a necklace, braids of garlic, piles of eggplants, cabbages and tomatoes.

The harvest wagon, clean, freshly painted, sweet-smelling, polished, piled high and decorated, is a dream object, an icon: it stands for gratitude and commitment. After the procession, the wagon stands by itself in the square, glowing. In charge of it is a small boy in Provencal clothes.

"This is very beautiful," I say to him. He looks mystified but answers politely, "*C'est la tradition*."

Roxana Robinson, author of "Georgia O'Keeffe: A Life," wrote this for The New York Times.

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- 13 Down
- 14 All of 'Arabian Nights'
- 15 Brown kiwi
- 16 Inscribed pillar
- 17 Soon
- 18 Kind of guard
- 19 Granted

DOWN

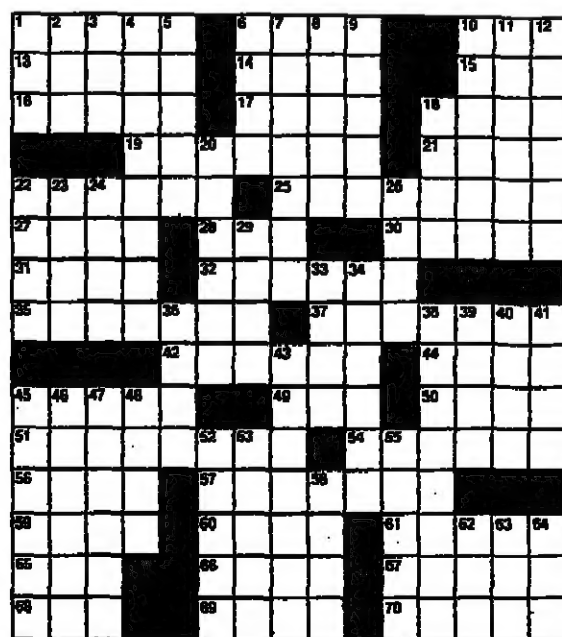
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Solution to Previous Puzzle

MEMO ROSES SWAN
AXIS EVERT PACE
TINT MERGE ARES
STARLING ARREST
TIONS BLUR
TRAGEDY TITMOUSE
HASH STASH WREN
AMO ERA BIT
RANT DROLE WANE
PHEASANT LEANER
NUNS AMOR
STRAND GROSBEAK
HAIG LEARN BALLO
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GEAR SORTIE REAP



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TRAVEL

Syracuse: Revival of a Once-Proud Outpost

by Mary Taylor Simeti

ONE can never be sure how people will react to Syracuse, a city that appears hesitant, uncertain of its magnitude and its identity, belonging neither with the big Sicilian ports of Palermo, Catania and Messina nor with the smaller and sleepier provincial capitals like Agrigento and Enna. Some visitors to Syracuse are fascinated by the evocative atmosphere of faded glory in what was once the greatest and perhaps most beautiful of the Greek cities in the western Mediterranean. Others are put off by the ugliness of the new city, and by the decay and neglect that deface the old.

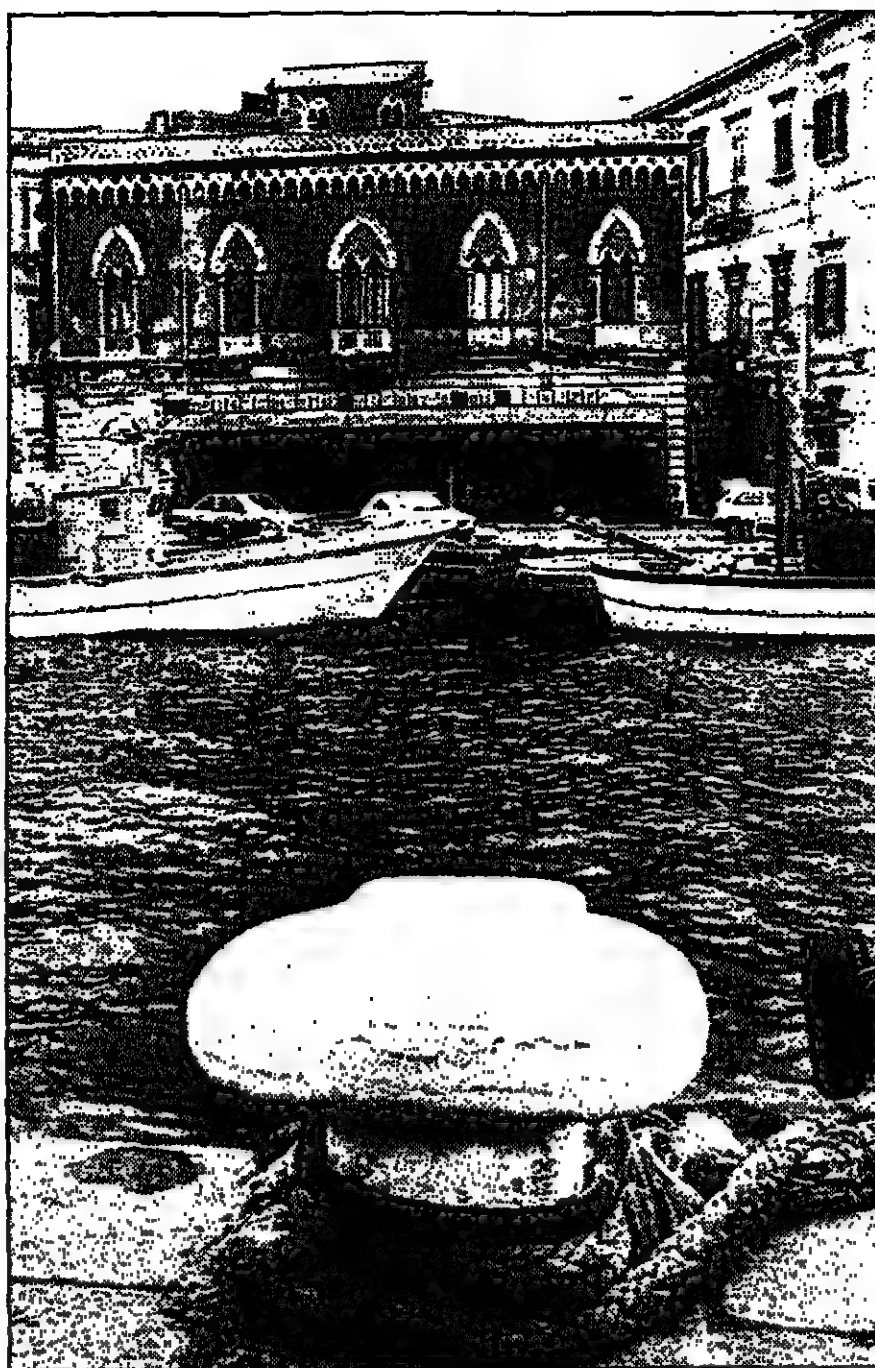
The heart of Syracuse lies on the small island of Ortygia, connected by bridge to the southeastern shore of Sicily and embraced by a large natural harbor and a wide and fertile plain. The advantages of such a site have attracted settlers since the beginning of the Stone Age and must have been obvious to the Greek colonists from Corinth who landed here in 733 B.C. and put the native Sicel population to flight. Ideally situated for commerce and with a rich agriculture behind it, the colony thrived and expanded to the mainland, building bridges and causeways and extending its walls to incorporate each new neighborhood as it was settled, a first golden age of growth and power that culminated in an epic victory over Athens in 413 B.C.

The process of history is most evident in the cathedral. Once past the graceful 18th-century Baroque facade, visitors find themselves inside the severe simplicity of an early Christian church, which, as closer inspection discloses, has evolved from the Temple of Athena, its peristyle filled in to form outer walls in which the Doric columns are still visible. Subsequent transformations have done little to disturb the harmonious proportions of the ancient temple, the gifts of each age melding gracefully with those of its predecessors.

SYRACUSE in the fifth century B.C. was not just a muscle. The courts of its rulers attracted poets like Pindar and Theocritus. Plato visited and complained of the vice and the overeating (Syracuse boasts the first cookbook and the first cooking school in the Western world, a tradition of good food that continues to the present), and Aeschylus is thought to have produced "Prometheus Bound" in the theater that was built on the mainland to his specifications.

This theater, still visible in the archaeological park of Neapolis, is overshadowed by the neighboring and more spectacular semi-circular theater that dates from the third century B.C. Here, too, successive rebuildings have created an enormously evocative site, which is still used for a biennial festival of classical drama. (This year Sophocles' "Electra" and "The Persians" by Aeschylus will be produced in Italian translation on alternate evenings to July 1.) It is an extraordinary experience to sit on the stones and watch darkness fall over the players and the full moon rise behind the backdrop of cypress trees as an ancient tragedy comes to its inescapable close.

Syracuse fell to the Romans in 211 B.C. and lived quietly and happily on the outskirts of the empire for several centuries. It was an important center for early Christianity: Saint Paul preached here, Saint Lucy was born and martyred here, and Syracuse's catacombs are among the most extensive in the world. Those that lead down from the gardens next to the ruined Church of San Giovanni are open to visitors.



The city's old quarter is on Ortygia; productions of classics are given in the Greek theater through July 1.

Despite centuries of Roman domination, Syracuse never lost its ties to the Greek language and customs and eventually became an outpost of the Byzantine Empire and then its capital during the reign of the Emperor Constantine II. But Constantine came to an inglorious end here in 668 (murdered in the imperial baths when struck on the head with a soap dish), and from then on it was downhill all the way. The city fell to the Arabs in 878 and then to the Normans. The population shrank, and those who remained withdrew to Ortygia, leaving the mainland to the sheep and the weeds.

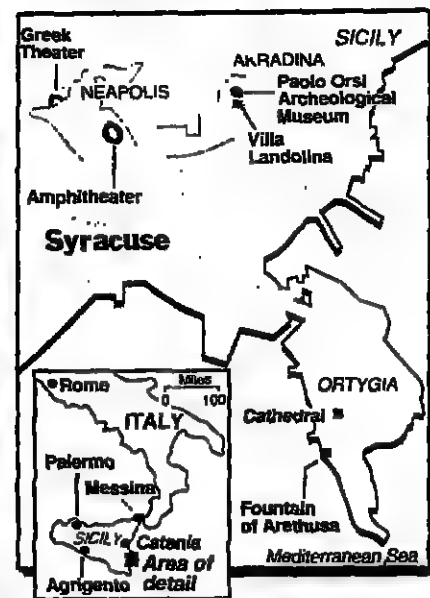
Prosperity, when it finally arrived in the 20th century, almost proved to be Syracuse's undoing. The generalized improvement in economic conditions that accompanied Italy's postwar boom allowed the inhabitants of Syracuse to escape from the tiny and decaying medieval houses of Ortygia, one and two-room apartments with no heating, no sanitation and very little structural stability. In a

wave of speculation, new apartment buildings, characterless but safe and comfortable, sprang up around the ruins of the temples and the theaters of Neapolis, Akraia and other classical neighborhoods of mainland Syracuse. At the same time the rent-control board declared Ortygia a "decayed area," its rents stabilized at the same levels as the slum areas of the big cities to the north.

Although Italy neglects much of its cultural and artistic heritage, it must be said that the heritage to be cared for is vast. In Syracuse a beginning has been made. The most tangible evidence is that, thanks to the tireless battling of Syracuse's superintendent of antiquities, Giuseppe Voza, and after more than 20 years of intermittent planning and building, in January 1988 the new Paolo Orsi Archaeological Museum was opened. The huge and splendid collection, which was once on partial display in Piazza Duomo, can be viewed in modern quarters expressly built for it in the gardens of Villa Landolina in Akraia.



Photographs by Paolo Tasso/Lucky Star for The New York Times

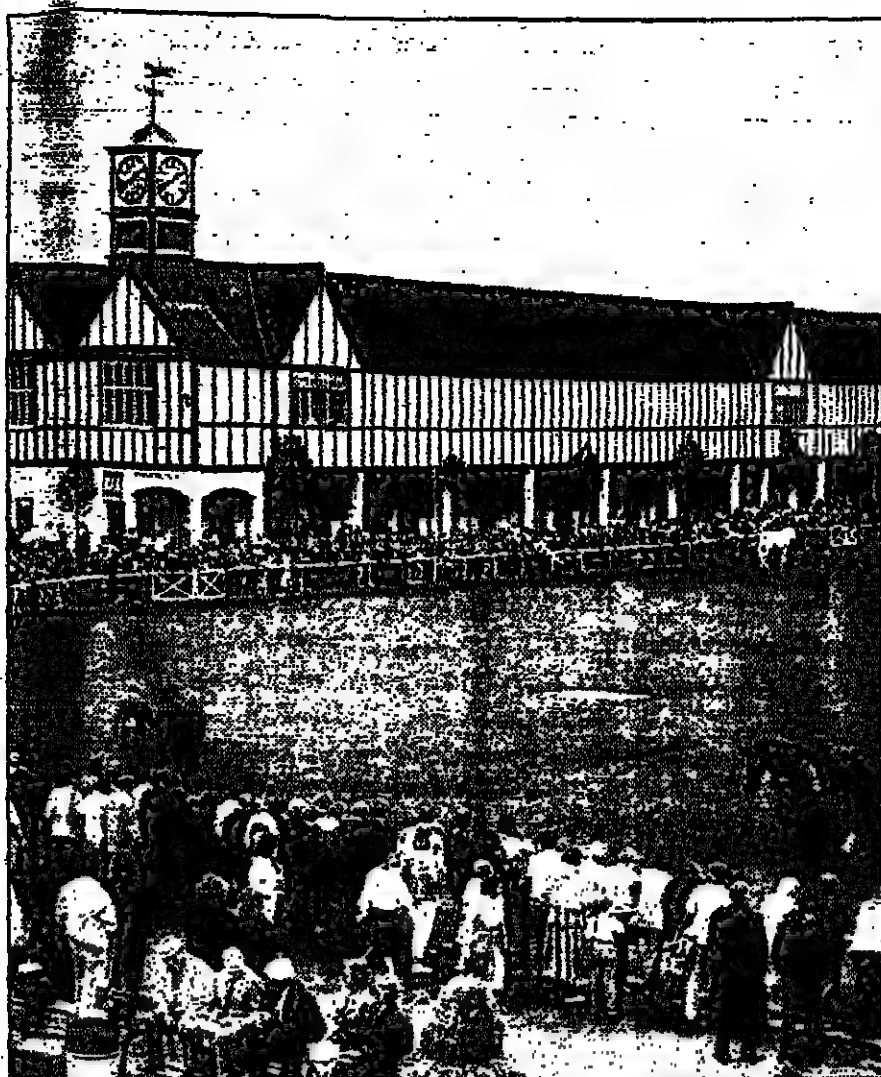


The New York Times

The museum is still a work in progress: the upper floor with the Hellenistic and Roman collection is not yet ready, and the English translations of labels and other educational materials have not yet been installed, although they should be in place by the end of the year.

The building is vaguely triangular in floor plan, composed of hexagonal modules radiating from a center pavilion, which houses a general introductory display. The peripheral area is divided into three sections: the first deals with the development of eastern Sicily from the geological formation of the area until the arrival of the Greeks, the second with the establishment of the Greek colonies and the last with the period of Syracuse's expansion into the hinterland in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.

Mary Taylor Simeti's most recent book is "Pomp and Sustenance: Twenty-Five Centuries of Sicilian Food." She wrote this for The New York Times.



The judging enclosure at the Simmons Court Pavilion.

Dublin Horse Show

Continued from page 9

terloo was bought at Cahirine Fair in County Cork.

So there will be potential buyers from all over the world, looking over the horses. "Along with the color and the pageantry of the show," said Simon Wolf, a transplanted New Yorker who with his wife, Beverly, moved from Park Avenue and Wall Street to raise and sell horses in Ireland, "this is the big market for Ireland to sell hunters, jumpers, riding horses, you name it."

Watching a sale can provide much of the fun at the Dublin show. Ask your way to what's called the veterinary paddock, just beyond the rows and rows of stalls for the animals in the show. Here's the real action. There will be a trainer working a horse on the end of a long line (a lunge line). Apparently, he has nothing more in mind than exercising the horse as it goes round and round. Gradually, a few spectators drift over. They, too, appear to have little on their minds.

Then an assistant stretches a pole across the horse's path. The animal jumps it. The pole goes higher, and higher, and higher. Each time, the horse clears it.

One of the spectators strolls over to the horse's owner. Now, the real show begins. Seemingly uninterested owner and equally uninterested viewer are soon bargaining hard over the price of the horse. In the old days, a tangle would come out of the crowd to adjudicate the process. Now, the two bargain for about 45 minutes, each man spits in the palm of his hand, they shake and the horse is sold.

If all this somehow seems low-key and unbusinesslike, there is a good reason for it. Horse show prices are seldom publicized. As The Irish Times cannily puts it, "There are, after all, matters of tax and revenue commissioners to be considered."

WHILE all this is going on, horses will be going through their paces all over the grounds. Outside the main arena, there may be dressage riders in formal, top-hatted black and white riding kit, showing off horses trained to move to the merest flick of the fingers. Others will be showing sporting horses. There will be those huge Irish draft horses, a breed that probably got started (nobody seems quite sure) when the Normans invaded Ireland in 1172, bringing with them the heavy horses needed to support knights in armor.

There are events in the main arena that the visitor should not miss. On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, a relatively new event called the Big Cheese (the unfortunate title comes from its sponsor, a dairy company) will be held. Here, four- and five-year-old Irish hunters race against one another. A rider will set out from each team, one going clockwise, the other counterclockwise, jumping the kind of obstacles that one would find in the hunt field — fences, streams, brush jumps and so on.

Hunt horses are not trained for this kind of racing, so the scene in the arena often looks like a 19th-century hunting print: horses digging in their heels, balking, at jumping an obstacle, with the rider, trying to hang on, or sailing through the air, while his opponent spurs his own mount on, trying to avoid the same fate — all this to the cheers and laughter of the crowd. The Irish turf being soft, nobody seems to get hurt in these spills, and the rider is quickly on his feet, chasing his horse and trying to mount again — again to the cheers of the crowd.

There always seem to be moments of pure emotion at the Dublin show. Last year it was the retirement from jumping of a well-known mare, Miss Moet. Bred in Ireland, Miss Moet had been sold to foreign buyers and had won jumping contests all over the world, garnering around \$450,000 in prizes.



Captain John Leddingham on Clum in the show last year.

Now, Miss Moet's days of glory were over. Perhaps many in the crowd were thinking how many other Irish had to leave the country to make their living abroad, because there was hardly a dry eye as they draped a garland of flowers around Miss Moet's neck, and then led the grand old champion off back to the green fields of County Wexford.

Friday afternoon brings what many consider the climax (though not the end of the show): the Parade of Nations and the jumping for the Aga Khan Trophy. As there is with so many things in Ireland, there is a story behind why the head of an Eastern religious sect would be presenting a prize at an Irish horse show. As this one runs, the late Aga Khan had an Irish tutor, who had once been employed by an optician. The Irishman noticed that his young charge suffered terribly from nearsightedness. His parents felt it was taboo for the imam of a religious sect to wear glasses. The Irishman was finally able to convince the family, however, that the boy should be given corrective glasses.

As a result, the Aga Khan always had a special affection for the Irish people and was so grateful to the tutor that in 1926 he put up the trophy.

Roy Brady, business correspondent for "The CBS Evening News With Don Rather," wrote this for The New York Times.

Stone Walls Testify to Shakers' Search for Perfection

by Susan Allport

AS I approached the Shaker village in Canterbury, New Hampshire, from the south, I became aware of its stone walls at the same moment I spotted the white clapboard buildings. They vie for your attention: the simple buildings surrounded by shade trees and perched on top of a high hill, and the lichen-encrusted, gray-green walls built with stones the size of which I had never seen before in a wall. Some of the stones extend well over a yard in every dimension; they weigh more than 4,000 pounds (1,800 kilograms) each. The walls, I discovered, have been impressing visitors for almost 200 years.

The Shakers, a religious, celibate sect who got their name from the frenzied dancing that accompanied their worship, built walls wherever they had land to fence and stone to fence it with, but those at the Canterbury village are particularly remarkable because of the quantity of stone the wall builders there had to work with.

Canterbury, north of Concord, has some of the rockiest land in all of New England. It was once the home of 300 Shakers, who lived, worked and worshipped in its 100 buildings and farmed 6,000 acres (2,400 hectares). Today it is still a living Shaker community, but only 22 buildings, 600 acres and two Shaker sisters remain.

Shakers are best known today for their inventions and their spare but graceful furniture, yet their walls speak every bit as eloquently as these other objects of Shaker beliefs and practices.

Shakers succeeded where many other subsistence farmers failed because of their fervor (farming, to them, was a way of delivering the Earth from evil); every stone taken out of the ground and placed in a wall was a step in that direction) and the advantages of their communal husbandry: the fact that they farmed with a large labor pool.

The wall that lines Shaker Road to the



The stone walls were started soon after the Shaker community was founded in 1792.

south of the village, the one with the exceptionally large stones, dates to 1793, just a year after the Shaker community at Canterbury was founded. By the 1850s, the community's 6,000 acres had been cleared, divided and fenced in stone.

In the journal of the Shaker leader Henry Blinn is the story behind a plot of land known as Ezekiel's meadow, named for brother Ezekiel Stevens who died in 1836 after singlehandedly clearing and fencing this especially difficult piece of land, the exact location of which is not known today. Stevens was known to say that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," but he worked so hard that the Shakers' worldly neighbors circulated the story that he had been forced to clear the land as a penance for sins he had committed.

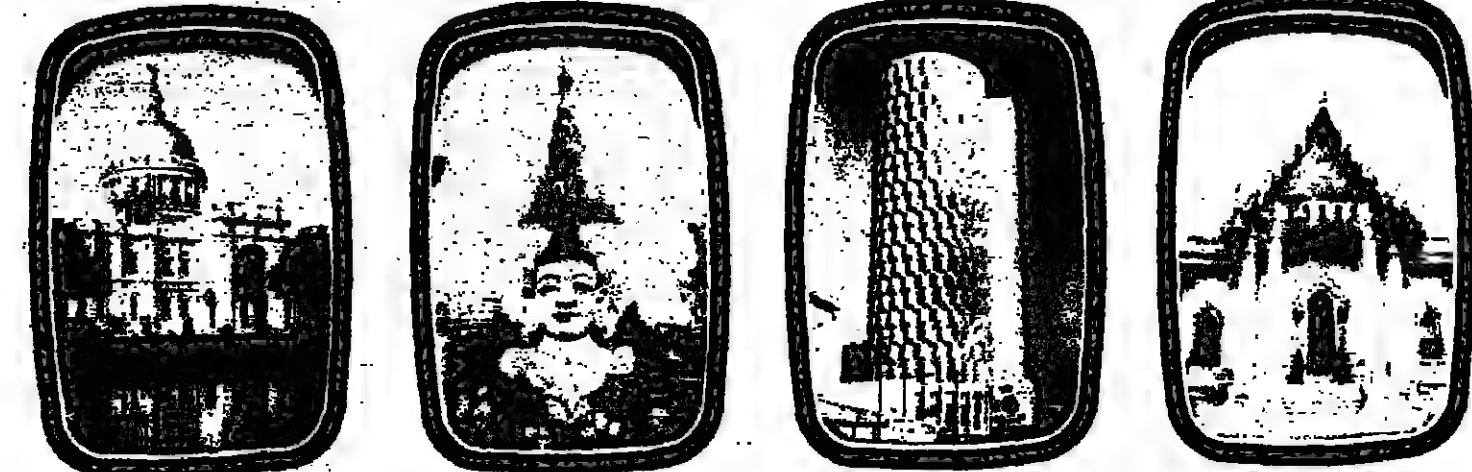
In the same journal is the story of a wall builder who died as the result of a blow from his own stone hammer. In 1836, brother Elijah Fletcher hit his knee with his heavy hammer and had to be confined to the house for nine months. Finally his leg was amputated. "He was conscious during the operation & bore it like a hero," Blinn notes, but he died three weeks later.

Blinn writes, too, about the hand-chiseled, stone watering trough that stands empty today at the foot of the hill below the village and was much admired by Nathaniel Hawthorne in his story "Cathedral Square." In this story, two young Shakers who are running away from the celibate sect to marry stand at the trough to drink and there meet a band of world-weary travelers. Hawthorne describes the trough as "the work of neat

hands and considerate art"; Blinn tells us that the hands were those of the Shaker brother Micajah Tucker who placed the trough at the foot of the hill in 1831.

Tucker was certainly the most notable of all the community's masons. According to Blinn, he chiseled out most of the slabs that form the granite walkways in the village (walkways that have been keeping Shaker shoes dry and mud-free since they were laid in the 1830s; "1835" is inscribed in one of the stones on the southernmost pathway).

Susan Allport's book "Sermons in Stone: The Stone Walls of New England and New York," will be published by W. W. Norton & Company in October. She wrote this for The New York Times.



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Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

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WALL STREET WATCH
Stock Times for Today
U.S. Stock - 1964

CURRENCY RATES

Gold Values

Interest Rates

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

U.S. Money

GOLD

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1990

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WALL STREET WATCH

Boom Times for Funds
As U.S. Stocks AdvanceBy Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rising U.S. stock prices and declining interest rates are propelling cash into stock and bond mutual funds at rising rates, setting records for some companies, fund managers say. May "is the best month we've ever had," said Chrissy Snyder, a spokeswoman for the Jams Group of mutual funds, based in Denver. "We're watching the money pour in."

At Fidelity Investments, "we're having the strongest month since early 1987" in terms of cash flow into stock funds, said Michael Hines, a spokesman. The latest buying surge for stock mutual funds seems to be strongest among funds marketed directly to customers, like Jams and Fidelity, but funds sold through brokers and insurance agents are also reporting strong sales.

"People have been liquidating money market funds, trying to get back into the stock market to take advantage of this rally," said Robert Leo, the director of mutual funds for Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc.

At the New England, which sells funds through both brokers and insurance agents, "we're off to the best year we've had in three years," said Henry Schmelzer, an executive vice president of New England Securities. "People are looking for alternatives to certificates of deposit," he added.

The May stock market surge, which sent the Dow Jones industrial average up 8.5 percent by Thursday afternoon, appears to have been fueled in part by mutual-fund cash, which has piled up this year as managers were reluctant to put to work the money that investors were pouring into the funds.

At the end of April, stock funds had a record 12.5 percent of their assets in short-term money market instruments, known in the industry as "cash," according to figures released Wednesday by the Investment Company Institute, a trade group.

That level was up from 11.9 percent a month earlier, and broke the previous high of 12.2 percent, set in June 1982, just as the 1980s bull market was about to begin.

THERE STILL appears to be a substantial amount of cash available at mutual funds, despite share purchases this month. "Some of these funds have not been able to invest the money as rapidly as it has come in," said Steve Norwitz, a spokesman for T. Rowe Price.

Of that firm's 12 equity funds, seven now have more cash than at the end of April, while four have less and one is about level, he said. Officials of some other fund groups said cash levels were about equal now to those at the end of April.

In April, the trade group said, new sales of stock mutual funds exceeded redemptions by \$2.97 billion, making it the best month by that measure in three years.

But while new sales were booming, investors who use mutual funds to time the market were withdrawing cash from stock funds, for an outflow of \$787 million, leaving total cash inflows of \$2.18 billion, down from \$3.09 billion in March.

The market-timer outflows in April occurred as the stock market came under pressure and prices generally dipped. But in May, several fund managers said, the flows reversed.

"We have experienced considerable inflows into the equity funds from market timers who had been in money market funds," said Albert Elmer, the president of the Keystone Group of funds. "Most of them switched out of stocks earlier in the year."

Mr. Norwitz of T. Rowe Price added: "In terms of exchange activity, it is something of a reversal from April. In May, money came out of money market funds and went into stock and bond funds in about equal amounts."

The bond funds benefited from a peaking of long-term interest rates early in May, followed by a sharp decline that sent bond prices higher.

Some fund managers even said that junk-bond funds began to draw in money in May, although they said the trend was slight.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	May 31
Australian dollar	1.54
British pound	1.65
Canadian dollar	0.71
Deutsche mark	1.78
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,936
Japanese yen	163.50
Netherlands guilder	3.60
New Zealand dollar	1.25
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	8.46
Swiss franc	1.45
Taiwan dollar	23.63
Thai baht	5.48
West German mark	1.78
Yen	163.50

Quoted in London and Zurich, Reuters in other centers. New York closing rates and Toronto rates of 2 p.m. To buy one dollar = 100 U.S. dollars; not quoted: N.A.; not available.

Other Dollar Values	May 31
British pound	1.65
Canadian dollar	0.71
Deutsche mark	1.78
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,936
Japanese yen	163.50
Netherlands guilder	3.60
New Zealand dollar	1.25
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West German mark	1.78
Yen	163.50

Forward Rates	May 31
British pound	1.65
Canadian dollar	0.71
Deutsche mark	1.78
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,936
Japanese yen	163.50
Netherlands guilder	3.60
New Zealand dollar	1.25
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swedish krona	8.46
Swiss franc	1.45
Taiwan dollar	23.63
Thai baht	5.48
West German mark	1.78
Yen	163.50

Source: Reuters. Bank of America (London), Citicorp (New York), Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt), J.P. Morgan & Co. (New York), Paribas (Paris), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), UBS (Zurich), and others. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	May 31
1 month	8.50%
3 months	8.75%
6 months	9.00%
1 year	9.25%

Source: All London clearing banks. Rates are for 100 U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified.

Key Money Rates

3-month Treasury bill	7.50	7.50
6-month Treasury bill	7.75	7.75
1-year Treasury bill	8.00	8.00
3-month Treasury bond	8.50	8.50
6-month Treasury bond	8.75	8.75
1-year Treasury bond	9.00	9.00

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Asian Dollar Deposits

1 month	7.75	
3 months	N.A.	77/32
6 months		
1 year		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Overhead rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	5.00	7.00
Overhead interest bank	2.95	8.00

Telegraf Interest Rate Index: 6.72
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telegraf.

GOLD

U.S. Money Market Funds

CASH MONEY	15/16	15 17/16	Pratt & Knott	364.20	363.75	-2.1
1-month interbank	15 3/16	15 1/4	Lombard & Co.	363.75	--	-2.1
3-month interbank	15 3/16	15 1/4	Parls (12.5 lots)	365.97	364.52	-3.4
6-month interbank	15 3/16	15 1/4	Zurich	362.85	362.95	-1.4
1 year			London	362.70	363.05	-1.3
NEW YORK			New York	--	364.05	+8.1
1-month	9 1/4	9 1/2				
3-month	9 1/4	9 13/16				
6-month	9 1/4	9 11/16				
1 year	9 1/4	9 11/16				

GOLD

May 31	
1 ounce	\$350.00
100 ounces	\$35,000.00
1 kilogram	\$1,093.75
1 ton	\$109,375.00

A Divided OECD Seeks Trade Progress

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — After baring the depth of their disagreement over how to liberalize agricultural trade, ministers from the leading industrialized countries reaffirmed at the conclusion of a two-day meeting Thursday their commitment "to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion."

Failure to do so, they said, "would have a range of negative consequences for the trading system, the global economy and international cooperation." The Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ends in December.

The ministers agreed "to take urgent steps to reform agricultural policy" and set as their long-term objective "to allow market signals to influence the production of agricultural products and to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system."

While momentum was lacking, ministers did not see this as totally negative. "It's best to face differences openly, with energy, rather than wait for the last minute," said the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady.

Trade Minister John Crosbie of Canada said that the disagreement means that the July summit of the Group of Seven heads of state "will need to give a strong statement on what they want to accomplish" at the trade talks, which resume in Geneva in July.

Still, it is widely feared that there will be no deal before the December deadline for the Uruguay Round, which began in 1986. Agriculture Secretary Clayton K. Yutter warned that a policy of leaving everything to the last minute "is a dangerous strategy."

Mr. Crosbie concurred and put both the United States and the Community on notice that they should not count on working out a last-minute deal between themselves. "It's wrong to assume that once they agree the rest of the world will fall into step," he said.

In all, 97 countries are participating in the Uruguay Round, the most ambitious trade talks ever at-

tempted, which cover trade not only in goods but, for the first time, in agriculture, services and intellectual property. Heavily subsidized agriculture is the most troublesome issue, with the United States aiming to eliminate supports and the European Community arguing that some types of subsidy will have to remain.

The EC agriculture minister, Ray MacSharry, said that the Community's answer to total elimination "is no in capital letters." He noted that complete elimination of export subsidies would drive "three to four million farmers out of business."

Although an effort to build a consensus to get the trade talks moving was the main business of the ministerial meeting, the final communiqué opened with a general policy statement to "welcome the fair and balanced trade talks ever at-

tempted, which cover trade not only in goods but, for the first time, in agriculture, services and intellectual property. Heavily subsidized agriculture is the most troublesome issue, with the United States aiming to eliminate supports and the European Community arguing that some types of subsidy will have to remain."

See OECD, Page 17

Eurotunnel Projects Dividend in 1998

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Eurotunnel's management on Thursday gave shareholders a long-awaited glimpse of the dividend they can expect to receive on their investment, but said it was conditional on the success of a package to finance the project's cost overruns.

The Anglo-French consortium said it expected to pay a dividend of 11 pence (18.6 cents) per share in 1998, its first dividend to shareholders after startup of the Channel Tunnel in 1993.

The consortium also said it had reached an agreement with its main banks to expand credit facilities for its tunnel project to £7 billion from £5 billion.

In addition, Eurotunnel arranged for the underwriting of a planned £530 million share sale, which the banks had made a condition to any increase in the credit facilities.

These steps would raise total debt and equity funding for the 31-mile (50-kilometer) tunnel between England and France to £8.5 billion from £6 billion, Eurotunnel said.

The additional funding is needed to cover greater-than-expected project costs. Eurotunnel said Thursday that completion of the tunnel is now expected to cost £7.66 billion, up from the estimate of £7.5 billion to £7.6 billion made in April, when the company announced it would seek extra financing. The costs initially were forecast at £4.87 billion.

Alastair Morton, deputy chairman and group chief executive of Eurotunnel, said "I believe completely that this is the last time" the tunnel consortium will seek additional financing for the project. He noted that the current cost projection is a "full and proper estimate."

The tunnel is still targeted for completion in June 1993. More than half the tunnel has been dug.

In addition to the dividend, Eurotunnel projected pretax profit of £56 million for 1998. Between 1993 and 1998, its initial operating period, the tunnel is expected to record losses.

(Reuters, AP)

We Are Not Split, Insists Bundesbank, But Mark Plunges

FRANKFURT — West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, stepped up a campaign on Thursday to repair its image after weeks of internal bickering, but currency markets were not impressed.

Despite the bank's insistence that there had been no serious discord within the West German policy-making bodies, the Deutsche mark closed sharply down against the dollar. It ended at 1.6925 per dollar, down from 1.6790 at the close on Wednesday (Page 14).

Apparent disagreement within the Bundesbank over how the West German government handled negotiations over terms for monetary union with East Germany had led to public speculation of a big rift between Bonn and the Frankfurt-based central bank.

But in a stiff statement issued after a policy-making council meeting on Thursday, the Bundesbank rebutted any notion that its advice had been ignored.

"The Bundesbank was intensely involved from the start of the negotiations about a treaty with East Germany," it said. Final terms on monetary union were close to the

central bank's own proposals, the statement said. "The Bundesbank alone is responsible for monetary policy in both German states."

The dispute has unsettled financial markets, which fear the Bundesbank is losing its much-valued independence. They have also speculated that the central bank may try to reestablish its credibility by driving up interest rates. The Thursday meeting left rates unchanged.

"The Bundesbank's image has been damaged by the recent dispute although I do not think this

damage is justified," said the Deutsche Bank chief economist, Norbert Walter.

Werner Bauer, chief dealer at Bethmann Bank in Frankfurt said the mark was likely to stay under pressure until after the monetary union took effect on July 1. "Monetary union will bring a lot of extra money into West Germany," he said. "Until we know how East Germans spend their money, people will stay away from the mark."

Thursday's statement mirrored comments by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, who said

Rivals Emerge
To Seek Insurer
In East Germany

COLOGNE — A French-controlled insurance company and West German partners moved Thursday to deny Allianz AG Holding, West Germany's biggest insurer, a corner on the East German insurance market.

Colonia Versicherung AG, controlled by Compagnie Financière de Suez de France, said it and six other West German insurance companies had launched a bid for a stake in the East German insurer Staatliche Versicherung der DDR.

The bid follows an offer launched in March by Allianz to take a 49 percent stake in the East German company via a joint venture holding company, Deutsche Versicherung AG.

"We didn't want just to stand by and watch the Allianz initiative," said Colonia's chairman, Dieter Wendelstadt. He added, however, that other insurance firms — including Allianz — would be invited to join the bidding group.

Insurance industry sources said the counteroffer aimed to prevent Allianz, Western Europe's biggest insurer, from establishing a virtual lock on the huge pan-German insurance market. Allianz's competitors and West German politicians have complained that it was attempting to transform the East German state monopoly into a private monopoly.

Mr. Wendelstadt declined to reveal the names of the other insurers in the bidding group, but industry sources said they included the Colonia unit Nordstern, as well as Gothaer Versicherung, R+V Versicherung and Württembergische Feuerversicherung.

A spokeswoman for Nordstern confirmed that it was involved in the offer.

Mr. Wendelstadt said the bidding group did not plan to take a joint stake in Staatliche Versicherung, but would prefer a "regional solution" under which individual members of the group would operate in different regions of East Germany.

The Allianz spokesman said technical grounds had delayed the completion of Allianz's offer for a stake in Staatliche. "Our offer still exists," he said. "It has just been delayed temporarily by technicalities, such as the valuation of Staatliche Versicherung."

The spokesman said Allianz had received the go-ahead from the East German authorities. The offer had been reported to the recently established East German Council Office. "But I don't foresee any problems there," he said.

Allianz had planned to enter into the East German venture on May 1. The spokesman could not say when the venture would go ahead, but said he had little doubt it would materialize.

"This impression is wrong," he said. "It does not become any more correct, just because some members of the council have strengthened this impression with speeches which I can only describe as of little help."

On Wednesday that reports that the Bundesbank was at loggerheads with Bonn were false.

Sanyo Securities
announces its
Milan Opening

Our new Milan representative office opens today, following the opening of our new representative office in Madrid (May 2) and our subsidiary in Paris (May 14).

We're new in Milan, but among Japan's securities houses, Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. is one of the oldest — this year we celebrate our 80th anniversary — and also one of the largest. In brokerage, investment and related services, our innovative approach has earned us a high reputation.

Contact: Chief Representative Kazuyoshi Sawai
Corso Venezia 14 20121 Milano Italy
Tel.: (02) 794400, (02) 794428
Fax: (02) 780874



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EUROPE

British Gas Pretax Profit Eases

Reuters
LONDON — British Gas PLC said Thursday that pretax profit eased to £1.051 billion (\$1.78 billion) in the year ended March 31, from £1.054 billion a year earlier, as one of the warmest British winters on record affected its earnings.

Sales rose to £7.98 billion, up 6.1 percent, and profit attributable to shareholders on a historic cost basis rose 3 percent, to £926 million.

The company's shares fell 3 pence to 218 pence after the results were announced.

"Their underlying earnings growth is declining for two reasons — the squeeze on domestic gas sales, which are no longer rising so fast, and manpower savings are no longer coming through so fast," said Chris Rowland, gas analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

The total dividend rose to 10.5 pence from 9 pence, and some analysts said the dividend gave a better indication than other numbers of the company's view of its underlying performance.

British Gas said at the half-year stage that it intended to raise the ratio of dividend to current-cost income over the next few years. It lifted its interim dividend by 16.4 percent, to 3.2 pence.

"The dividend will give some idea of what the company thinks of underlying trading rather than what they think of the weather," said Ian Graham of the brokerage County NatWest.

British Gas said its full-year profit was hurt by the extremely mild winter weather. Weather forecasters said last winter was the fifth warmest in Britain since 1659.

The company sells most of its gas to domestic and commercial customers in the winter, and analysts estimated that the mild season reduced annual historical net income by £150 million to £200 million.

Smith New Court, which forecast the company's historical net income at £340 million, estimated the figure adjusted for a "normal" winter at £1.12 billion, and saw weather-adjusted net income on a current cost basis at £300 million, compared with £785 million last year.

Several analysts had expected the company's statement to be upbeat, despite the weather. They said more new British domestic customers and central heating installations, and developments in the exploration and production division would help the results.

Gas supply in Britain is by far the company's largest business area, but British Gas has declared an aim of becoming the world's "first global gas company."

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BAT Sells Unit To Klöckner for £155 Million

Reuters
LONDON — BAT Industries PLC's chairman, Patrick Sheehy, said Thursday the company had sold its car-components business, Eurotec, to Klöckner-Werke AG of West Germany for £155 million (\$262.6 million), including debt repayment.

The sale of Eurotec is part of BAT's restructuring program, to focus the company on tobacco and financial services, which followed the abortive £13.5 billion bid by a group led by Sir James Goldsmith.

The program has involved the demerger of BAT's Argos PLC retail business and Wiggins Teape Appleton PLC paper business and the sale of other units, the largest of these being its Saks Fifth Avenue and Marshall Field's U.S. retail operations.

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LVMH Plans to Raise Guinness Stake to 24%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said Thursday that it was acquiring an additional 11.7 percent of Guinness PLC, making its stake in the brewer about the same as the 24 percent Guinness holds in it.

LVMH said it regarded its interest in Guinness as a long-term strategic investment. A Guinness spokesman said the deal was "no surprise," since talks had been underway for about a year.

LVMH said that it had acquired 4.9 percent of Guinness's shares off the market on Thursday, and added that it was making a tender offer to acquire up to 6.8 percent more at a maximum of 825 pence (\$13.87) per share. Based on the 825 pence offering price, the 11.7 percent stake would have a total value of £844.05 million.

Under an agreement made with Guinness in 1988, LVMH can increase its share ownership to a level corresponding with Guinness's effective percentage interest in LVMH, which is now 25.1 percent, or 24.1 percent on a fully diluted basis.

The French luxury-goods concern said that its tender offer would close on June 8.

"LVMH has no intention of seeking to increase its interest in Guinness beyond the maximum level permitted under the agreement with Guinness," it said.

The Guinness spokesman, Chris Davidson, said the companies would likely build their commercial ties, which include the joint use of the marketing and distribution systems of the two group's liquor operations.

Guinness shares stood at 769 pence on the London Stock Exchange early Thursday, up from 742 pence Wednesday.

In Paris, meanwhile, shares of LVMH fell 88 francs (\$15.61) to 4,625 francs following the announcement.

(Reuters, AP)

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Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
Commerzbank	F.T. 100 Index	C.A.C. 40
2500	2500	2100
2400	2400	2000
2300	2300	1900
2200	2200	1800
2100	2100	1700
2000	2000	1600
1900	1900	1500
1800	1800	1400
1700	1700	1300
1600	1600	1200
1500	1500	1100
1400	1400	1000
1300	1300	900
1200	1200	800
1100	1100	700
1000	1000	600
900	900	500
800	800	400
700	700	300
600	600	200
500	500	100
400	400	0
300	300	0
200	200	0
100	100	0
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Source: AFP

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Eurobrands: Product Makers Rush for 1992 Image

By Steven Prokesh

New York Times Service

LONDON — The single market of 325 million consumers that the 12 nations of the European Community are trying to create is at least two-and-a-half years away, but consumer-products companies are acting as if it were already here.

Many companies are creating "Eurobrands," giving products a single brand name throughout most or all of Europe.

Some are supporting their products with "Euro-ads" — advertisements that except for language, are similar in message and often identical or nearly identical in execution.

For instance, in Britain and France, Mars Inc., the U.S. candy maker, has already changed the name of its Treets candies to M&Ms, the name it uses in the United States.

Over the next five years, Nestlé SA, the giant Swiss foods company, plans to replace several national brands it uses to sell Camembert cheese in Europe with the Nestlé brand name.

Colgate-Palmolive Co., the big U.S. consumer-products maker, has reduced the number of Palmolive soaps it sells in Europe to only three fragrances, down from at least 10 just a short time ago, said James Williams, director of planning and research at Young & Rubicam Europe, the London-based European arm of the U.S. ad agency.

"The assumption now at many companies is that everything will be the same unless someone can prove why not," he said.

Worried that presenting different advertisements in different countries might confuse consumers, Philips & Whirlpool Major Domestic Appliances, the European joint venture between Philips NV, the Dutch company, and America's Whirlpool Corp., has come up with a single ad concept, executed with minor variations for each country, to establish recognition of its brand throughout the continent.

Until recently, marketers tended to focus on the things that distinguish Europeans from one another.

One big exception has been the U.S. companies that have tried to sell products like Levi's jeans, Coca-Cola and Marlboro cigarettes as a part of American culture. Also, companies have long sold products to the rich and the young, groups that often have traits in common with their peers around the world.

But the changes sweeping Europe are transforming the way products are marketed, forcing many companies to think pan-European.

Nevertheless, cultural differences must still be taken into consideration. For instance, young, upwardly mobile professionals in France and Italy consider it classy to drink whisky, but those in Britain do not.

English and French mothers have no qualms about feeding their babies prepared baby food, but most Spanish mothers do not think it is nutritious.

While the French and Italians tend to like creative, stylish advertisements, the Danes insist on factual, serious ones.

The Germans and Spaniards want lots of product information, while the British like information presented in an entertaining way.

While no one believes that the 1992 market unification will instantly homogenize Europeans, most agree that it will make it easier to compete throughout the continent by eliminating trade barriers and harmonizing national regulations regarding both advertising and product standards.

Companies are also trying to take advantage of the deregulation of the broadcast industry, which is expected to increase the amount of air time available for advertising. And they are trying to capitalize on

the convergence in consumer tastes that has resulted from the growing middle class.

Europe has enjoyed robust economic growth in recent years — prosperity that is expected to continue because of the single market. Smaller families with two wage earners, single-family housing and the means to travel have become hallmarks of the middle class throughout Europe.

"The specter of 1992 is causing multinational companies to think about whether they are doing the right things," said Neil Kennedy, executive vice president of Backer Spielvogel Bates Europe, the European arm of the ad agency owned by Saatchi & Saatchi Co.

BSB's pan-European clients include Rover cars, Fisher-Price toys and Mars' pet food and candy.

Mr. Kennedy said that while a company should have a global strategy to position a brand, it should modify that strategy to

communicate to local audiences. While a unified Europe means more opportunities, it also means more competition. To cope, companies are frantically creating and buying pan-European brands, or those that have the potential to be, helping to fuel the acquisition boom in Europe.

Nestlé, for example, has bought Buitoni, the Italian pasta concern, and Rowntree, the English confectioner.

Companies are also trying to strengthen

Jardine Matheson Tops Hong Kong Stock Gains

Reuters

HONG KONG — Led by a surge in the blue chip Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the Hong Kong stock market on Thursday posted its highest close since the Chinese government cracked down on prodemocracy demonstrators last June 4.

Jardine Matheson registered the biggest blue-chip gain of the day, rising 75 cents to 34.25 Hong Kong dollars (\$4.40). Investors are revising their rating of the stock in light of the firm's diversification and publicity surrounding its recent London listing.

The Hang Seng index surged 48.97 points on heavy turnover, to 3,132.52. The gains came despite earlier expectations that the market would remain largely steady — or soften — until after the one-year anniversary of Beijing's military crackdown. Last June 3, the Hang Seng plunged 22 percent.

"There's a lot of institutional enthusiasm for Jardine's and it's very justified," said Keith Wu, senior research manager at Springmount Vickers.

"Jardine's is very diversified in terms of activity and geography," he said. "It really tries to insulate

itself from cyclical economic downturns but it still manages to fill a niche in the Hong Kong market."

Analysts said corporate earnings out of Hong Kong were slowing, making Jardine Matheson's interest in regional wine and liquor distribution, luxury-car sales and food retailing a source of strength.

The company's share price has risen from 28.80 dollars on May 11, the day Jardine Matheson announced a new, parallel listing in London for itself and its partly owned food retailer, Dairy Farm International Holdings Inc.

"The rise in the stock coincides with a more buoyant feel to the market in Hong Kong, and our roadmap in Europe drew more attention to the stock," said the company's finance director, Peter Collins. "I wouldn't attribute the stock's rise just to the London listing, although it is an advantage."

Analysts said they were hard-pressed to stir interest in the conglomerate's stock three years ago, but in 1988 investors began to feel differently. The Jardine group's reorganization, some 10 years in the making, created a more modern and more profitable company.

Samsung Signs \$12 Billion Soviet Accord

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — South Korea's Samsung Electronics Co. said Thursday that it had agreed with the Soviet Union to export and jointly produce Time Digital Exchange systems worth \$12 billion.

Samsung said the deal would be the largest ever reached between the two countries.

Under the agreement reached between Samsung and the Soviet telecommunication ministry in Moscow last week, Samsung will export and jointly produce 30 million lines for the TDX systems over the next five years.

The Soviet Union will provide Samsung with unspecified techniques related to satellite communications.

Samsung will also export telecommunications equipment worth \$100 million each year under the accord.

Overseas Units Crimp Nissan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-biggest carmaker, said Thursday that a poor performance at overseas manufacturing units held its group net profit to an advance of just 1.2 percent in the year ended March 31.

However, a strong domestic performance lifted parent-company net profit by more than 30 percent for the year.

Consolidated net profit grew to 116.01 billion yen (768.2 million) in the year, from 114.63 billion, on group sales that rose 17.3 percent, to 5.65 trillion yen, from 4.81 trillion.

Vehicle production rose 7.4 percent, to 3.02 million units worldwide, with domestic output climbing 5.9 percent to 2.37 million units, Nissan said. Overseas production rose 13.3 percent, to 630,000 units.

Nissan's vice president, Atsushi Muramatsu, who is also the chief financial officer, said at a news conference that the modest increase in group profit reflected adverse circumstances in major production bases abroad.

The company's U.S. subsidiary only managed to break even, while

the profitability of its Mexican unit fell sharply in reaction to an unusually high level of earnings the year before. The activities of Nissan's British unit are still in a "gestation period," he said.

The overseas performance was in sharp contrast to that in Japan, where strong demand boosted parent net profit by 34.2 percent, to 85.38 billion yen, from 63.61 billion the year before. Parent sales rose to 4.01 trillion yen, from 3.58 trillion.

"We couldn't match Japanese demand with production," Mr. Muramatsu said.

Parent current profit rose to 184.27 billion yen, from 154.77 billion, and was about in line with a forecast that was revised upward in March.

The parent's sales volume climbed 5.7 percent, to 2.37 million vehicles, with domestic sales jumping 19.4 percent to 1.38 million units but exports falling 9 percent to 990,000 units — partly reflecting increased vehicle production outside Japan.

Car sales rose 9.9 percent to 1.98 million units, with domestic sales up 26.3 percent to 1.15 million units and exports down 6.9 percent to 830,000 units.

Sales of commercial vehicles dropped 11.3 percent to 390,000 units. Domestic sales declined 6 percent, to 240,000 units, while exports plunged 18.3 percent to 160,000 units.

Nissan expects its group net profit to climb to 120 billion yen in the current year. (AFP, Reuters)

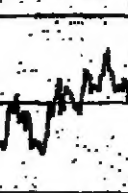
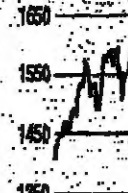

Asian Exporters Agree On Higher EC Prices

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — South Korean and Hong Kong makers of photographic albums will boost their export prices to the European Community by up to one quarter, the EC Commission announced Thursday, after an inquiry showed the products had been dumped in Europe.

The Community's executive said the probe showed underpricing ranging from 9.3 percent to 24.7 percent. Warned by the Commission that it intended to impose anti-dumping levies, the manufacturers agreed to make price commitments.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
D J F M A M 1989 1990		D J F M A M 1989 1990		D J F M A M 1989 1990	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prov. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3122.32	3063.35	+1.26	
Singapore	Straits Times	1553.64	1557.44	-0.24	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1512.10	1499.50	+0.84	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	33130.80	32926.28	+0.62	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	583.87	582.26	+0.28	
Bangkok	Book Club	873.80	861.41	+1.44	
Seoul	Composite Stock	797.95	789.89	+1.02	
Taipei	Weighted Price	7290.88	6857.00	+6.33	
Manila	Composite	617.86	798.15	+2.47	
New Zealand	Berleys	1816.28	1797.43	+1.05	
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	433.11		

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Australia Imposes Cut Of 20% in Wool Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Australia, the world's biggest wool exporter, on Thursday forced sheep farmers to cut the price of their wool by 20 percent to help clear 2.6 million unsold bales.

The decision angered farmers and the Australian Wool Corp. said that many would be bankrupted by it.

The Australian farmers have borrowed \$1 billion Australian dollars (\$777 million) to buy wool unsold at 870 cents a kilogram (2.2 pounds), the minimum price. Farmers had refused to lower that price despite few buyers and a record 170 million sheep flock.

However, the primary industries and energy minister, John Keating, insisting on applying the principle of supply and demand, used his veto to order the Australian Wool Corp. to cut wool prices to 700 cents, effective immediately.

He said he feared that in a couple of years the stockpile could grow to 4 million bales and that offshore borrowings by the Australian Wool Corp., a statutory body, could swell to 4 billion dollars.

"By taking the pain now I believe we will place the wool industry in far better shape to deal with the future," Mr. Keating said in a statement.

He dismissed as "ludicrous" industry claims for 600 million dollar compensation, the value wiped off the record stockpile of 2.6 billion bales.

"I categorically reject the claim that the government has reduced the income of all wool growers — the market has," he told parliament.

The Australian Wool Corp., which received unanimous support for retaining 870 cents from representatives of Australia's 45,000 sheep farmers at a meeting last week, angrily complied with the cut.

The government was using its veto on price for the first time since the Australia Wool Corp. began setting a floor price in 1974.

Australia supplies 85 percent of the world's apparel wool and it has traditionally been Australia's biggest export earner, bringing in 5.9 billion dollars in the financial year that ended June 30, 1989.

But the trade slump, caused partly by political and economic turmoil in China, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, means that wool will earn only about 4 billion dollars in the current financial year, the government estimates.

(Reuters, AFP)

NBC-Led Consortium Bids For Bond's TV Network

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — A consortium including the U.S. media group NBC International has launched a last-minute bid to buy Alan Bond's Channel Nine network, NBC said Thursday.

The consortium, which also includes General Electric Capital Corp. and Hellman & Friedman, has offered Bond Media Ltd. a 200 million Australian dollar (\$154 million) refinancing package.

The consortium made the offer amid reports that the Australian financier Kerry Packer was about to recapture control of the network, which he sold to Mr. Bond three years ago for a record 1.05 billion dollars. The reports said Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. would convert its outstanding 200 million dollars in Bond Media preference shares into a 55 percent stake in Channel Nine.

No comment was available from Bond Media. NBC's bid appears to be complicated by new Australian government rules limiting foreign ownership of media outlets to 20 percent, but its representatives said they believed their offer could be structured to meet the guidelines.

(AP, Reuters)

OECD: Trade Momentum Sought

(Continued from first finance page)

historic changes taking place in Europe, particularly in Germany."

The 24 OECD countries said they would "conduct and coordinate their policies in ways which will support these changes" and promised "all feasible support" to Eastern Europe's drive "to achieve market-oriented economic systems and pluralistic democracies."

The ministers also said that the OECD "should play a distinct and important role by engaging in a policy dialog to promote the process of economic reform."

At the same time, the industrial-

ized nations assured other developing countries — "in particular the least-developed amongst them" — that the commitment to helping them "will not be altered by the support being lent to reforming countries in central and eastern Europe."

But the communiqué also noted that "developing countries themselves are ultimately responsible for their development. Their own policies and institutions are central to achieving broad-based and sustainable growth." It said also that "in many countries a slowing of population growth is a condition for sustainable development."

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for the 1990s

and beyond

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Solid European Base: Our strategy for the Single European Market calls for reinforcement of our own network and intensified cooperation with our fellow members of the Europartners group, Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano and Crédit Lyonnais.

Emerging Potential in Eastern Europe: Commerzbank is making sizeable investments to enter the new markets in Eastern Europe. New outlets in Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw will strengthen our presence there. In East Germany, where we are already in East Berlin and Leipzig, we plan to expand further this year.

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COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Thorn EMI
Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Canada

Bank of Nova Scotia
Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Toronto-Dominion Bank

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Japan

Aikensoto
Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Bank of Tokyo

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Honda Motor

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

ISJ

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Komatsu Group

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Mitsubishi Electric

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

NEC

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Sharp

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Somihono Bank

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Suzuki Motor

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Yamaha Motor

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

Sweden

Year 1989/1990/91
Revenue 1,000,000
Profit 100,000
Per Share 1.00

SPORTS

Rangers' Merry End to May

The Associated Press

The Texas Rangers wanted to win in the worst way. And they did. The Rangers ended their poorest month since 1983 with a victory in spite of themselves, beating the Boston Red Sox, 4-3, in 10 innings Wednesday night and stopping a team-record nine-game home losing streak.

Five times Texas put a runner on third base with less than two outs and failed to score. In the ninth, the Rangers seemed so certain to win

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

that their manager, Bobby Valentine, rushed out of the dugout to celebrate, only to see Gary Pettis thrown out at the plate.

But in the 10th, Pete Incaviglia doubled home the winning run with one out. That made Texas 8-19 in May, the team's worst month since July 1983.

The Rangers, who hit into four inning-ending double plays, took an early 3-0 lead before Wade Boggs ended a 2-for-20 slump with a home run and sacrifice fly as the Red Sox battled back to tie.

Twins 12, Orioles 3: Brian Harper and Fred Manriquez each drove in three runs and Gene Larkin got three hits and scored three

times for the Twins in Minneapolis. Six of Minnesota's 16 hits were doubles.

White Sox 5, Yankees 2: Scott Fletcher hit a three-run homer, his first since Sept. 12, to cap a four-run fourth for the White Sox in Chicago. The White Sox are 18-6 at Comiskey Park, the best home record in the major leagues.

Astros 3, Blue Jays 5: Jamie Quirk tripled, doubled and drove in two runs for the A's in Oakland. Dennis Eckersley pitched one inning for his 14th save in 14 chances.

Royals 4, Tigers 3: Kansas City beat Detroit at Royals Stadium for the 10th straight time. The Royals took the lead for good in the fourth when Bo Jackson doubled and later scored on Willie Wilson's sacrifice fly for a 3-2 lead.

Indians 4, Angels 2: Tom Candiotti, helped by three double plays, outpitched Mark Langston in California and Doug Jones went two innings for his major league-leading 17th save in 18 tries.

Mariners 2, Brewers 1: In Seattle, five Mariners pitchers limited Milwaukee to three hits. The Brewers wasted seven walks, including four in the fifth when they did not score because Darryl Hamilton was caught trying to steal third.

Padres 5, Phillies 3: In a National

League game in Philadelphia, Big Roberts, Tony Gwynn, Mike Pagliaro and Joe Carter drove in two runs each for the Padres and rookie Jerald Clark had four hits.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 3: Barry Bonds had a two-run homer and three runs batted in, and Sid Bream went three-for-four with a solo homer as the Pirates completed their first three-game sweep of Los Angeles at Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Stadium in 16 years.

Expos 9, Braves 6: Tim Lincecum drove in four runs on a homer and two doubles for the Expos, who overcame injuries to three pitchers in Atlanta.

Astros 2, Cardinals 1: Glenn Wilson extended his hitting streak to six games with an eighth-inning single that drove in the winning run in Houston.

Giants 4, Cubs 1: Rookie John Burkett pitched seven scoreless innings and had his first major-league hit and RBI, and Matt Williams hit a two-run homer for the Giants in Chicago.

Robinson Gets 3-Game Ban After Ejection

Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The Baltimore Orioles' manager, Frank Robinson, was suspended for three games Wednesday by the president of the American League, Bobby Brown, after Robinson was ejected from a game here Monday against the Minnesota Twins. Robinson has appealed and was to have a hearing Thursday at the league office in New York.

Robinson was ejected by home plate umpire Drew Coble after complaining that the Twins manager, Tom Kelly, should have been charged with a trip to the mound when, after making a pitching change, Kelly started toward the baseline, stepped back toward the mound and said something to catcher Junior Ortiz, who then went to the mound.

When Coble ejected Robinson, the two argued and exchanged bumps. Robinson later said Coble was a "bar," a "no-good human being," and "prejudiced" against him.



Austria's Anton Pfeffer, right, after scoring. Behind him was exasperated Dutch captain Rudi Gullit.

Dutch and Italians Stumble

But U.S. and West Germany Triumph in Cup Warm-Ups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Italy and the Netherlands, two of the favorites for soccer's World Cup finals, each stumbled to disappointing performances in warm-up matches, while West Germany scored an impressive victory in its final exhibition game.

The United States defeated Liechtenstein in another warm-up game on Wednesday night.

Italy was sloppy in a scoreless tie in Perugia, Italy, against nonqualifier Greece in its last international test before hosting the cup finals, which begin June 8.

The Italians, who are seeking to win the World Cup for the fourth time, were whistled off the field at the end by a crowd of 20,000 that had been allowed in free and was expecting to send off a victorious national team.

Italy nearly snatched a goal in the 86th minute when right-back Giuseppe Bergomi, the captain, rose to meet a Roberto Donadoni free kick with a downward header that goalkeeper Theodoris Papadopoulos dived to save.

In Vienna, two goals in three minutes at the start of the second

half from Manfred Zeak and Anton Pfeffer helped Austria build a 3-0 lead before it held off a late Dutch rally to win, 3-2.

The result gave Austria a great morale boost in its last home game before the cup finals but left the Dutch, the current European champions, with a host of defensive problems to solve.

The Dutch rallied with a 60th-minute goal by Ronald Koeman from a 25-meter (27-yard) strike. Marco van Basten then netted the second Dutch goal when he headed in a Gerald Vanenburg cross eight minutes from the end.

Rudi Gullit, the Dutch captain, who was playing his first international match after a year out with a knee injury, showed some classy touches but lacked the running power that made him such a force in the past. He was replaced by Wim Kieft after 75 minutes.

In Eschen, Liechtenstein, three second-half goals gave the United States an encouraging 4-1 victory over Liechtenstein.

The U.S. team took an early lead when Peter Vermes scored after

just 10 minutes, but coach Bob Ganser, who rested three of his regular strikers, appeared to be shocked when Hans Marner evened the score a minute later.

Despite dominating play for the rest of the half, the Americans failed to break down the stubborn Liechtenstein defense.

The United States, making three second-half substitutions, eventually wore down Liechtenstein, which was playing its first international match in four years.

Marcelo Balboa put the Americans back in the lead eight minutes into the second half and Eric Wynalda made it 3-1 in the 66th minute. Chris Henderson added the fourth goal in the 75th.

In Gelsenkirchen, West Germany, Rudi Voller scored in the first half to give West Germany a 1-0 victory over nonqualifier Denmark in coach Franz Beckenbauer's final game before home fans.

In Verona, Uruguay's national squad struggled to a 2-1 victory over the Italian third division club Chievo in another warm-up match. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

WORLD CUP WARMUP

Havelange Expects No Fan Violence

ROME (Reuters) — Joffe Havelange, president of FIFA, soccer's governing body, predicted on Thursday that there would be no violence at the World Cup finals beginning next week, despite British police statements that English and Dutch hooligans planned fights in Sardinia.

"The security is all in place," he said. "Everybody going into a stadium will be searched. There will be no bottles or cans on sale inside. I am certain that the young people who come to the World Cup will arrive with the right attitude. You wouldn't expect a guest you invited into your home to smash the place up. We have to make sure we don't treat the finals as if it were a battle campaign."

The FIFA president plans to attend the England-Netherlands match in Cagliari on June 16, the game most widely seen as a potential flash point between the two most notorious groups of soccer hooligans. The chief constable of Britain's National Football Intelligence Unit, Malcolm George, said Wednesday that he had information on plans for hooligan activity between English and Dutch fans.

Havelange ruled out the possibility that a team risked being thrown out of the tournament if its fans behaved violently. "If fans misbehave, it is no fault of the teams," he said. "There is no possibility that we would exclude a nation from the tournament for this reason."

Roster Was On Time, Cameroon Says

BELGRADE (AP) — A Cameroon team official said that he had sent his country's 22-man cup roster to FIFA in time and that he was shocked that the body planned to fine the squad for allegedly failing to meet a deadline.

"I personally sent the roster to FIFA from Bar (Yugoslavia) by an urgent courier express service last Monday," the team's manager, Nyemb Mbog, said Wednesday. Earlier, a FIFA spokesman, Guido Tognoni, said in Rome that FIFA's cup organizing committee would decide June 4 on how much to fine Cameroon, which he said was the only one of the 24 finalists whose 22-man list had not been received by the May 29 deadline.

FIFA Rules Out TV Breaks for 1994

ROME (Reuters) — A controversial plan to divide matches into four 25-minute quarters to accommodate television commercial breaks will not be introduced at the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States, the FIFA president, Joffe Havelange, said Thursday.

But Havelange, who set the soccer world buzzing earlier this year with his proposal to abandon the traditional format of 45-minute halves, said that the idea had not been abandoned and could still be implemented for the 1998 finals.

Havelange said he had made the proposal, which has been fiercely criticized, as a way of securing extra income for the sport from television. Each half of the match would be cut into two 25-minute sections with teams changing over to give a three-minute break, allowing time for television commercials.

Pope Blesses Site of Final in Rome

ROME (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II on Thursday blessed the Rome stadium where the World Cup final will be played but said the soccer extravaganza must not divert attention from world problems.

As he inaugurated Rome's Olympic Stadium, revamped for the cup finals, the Pope also said modern sports were threatened by "an obsessive search for wealth, commercialization, doping, and other forms of fraud and violence."

Speaking after a show of music, folk dancing and flags from the 24 participating nations, John Paul expressed condolences for the death of 24 workers in accidents on cup projects in Italy. He said the tournament should help show that a coordinated effort could make it possible to "face and overcome the great challenges of our time — the fight against hunger, the achievement of peace, the construction of a world where every human being is greeted, loved and valued."

The English first division club Aston Villa said Wednesday that its coach, Graham Taylor, could be interviewed by Football Association officials as a candidate to become coach of England's national squad after the World Cup. The current coach, Bobby Robson, is to step down after the cup to take over at the Dutch club PSV Eindhoven. (Reuters)



Improvisational dance it was not, but Jose Lind, left, and Jay Bell of the Pirates got Lenny Harris of the Dodgers out at second base.

BOOKS

THE WORST YEARS OF OUR LIVES: Irreverent Notes From a Decade of Greed

By Barbara Ehrenreich. 275 pages. \$19.95. Pantheon Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

ONE of W. H. Auden's brilliant poems, "September 1, 1939," he called the 1930s "a low dishonest decade."

In "The Worst Years of Our Lives," a hard-hitting yet lightly handled book of political and social essays, Barbara Ehrenreich labels the 1980s "a decade of greed."

Although Auden was writing about the rise of dictatorships and the response of the democracies in Europe and Ehrenreich is taking on the vacuity of presidential leadership and its consequences for many despairing Americans, there's a link between the two works.

For in his poem Auden originally used the phrase "points of light" in an ironic sense; long afterward one of President Ronald Reagan's speechwriters, without attribution, turned it into an upbeat expression for President George Bush.

No one ever quite knew exactly what the speechwriter's "thousand points of light" meant, but it sounded suitably right-minded and elusive.

One of Ehrenreich's main themes in "The Worst Years of Our Lives" is that

the Reagan administration, which dominated the last decade, commodified the country and painted over its true condition.

In an imaginary letter addressed "Dear George," Bush comes off somewhat better than his predecessor.

She credits him with shrewdness because of his choice for vice president: the "really neat thing about Dan Quayle, as you must have realized from the first moment you looked into those lovely blue eyes: impeachment insurance."

"Sometime in the '80s, Americans had a new set of 'traditional values' installed," Ehrenreich writes. "It was part of what may someday be known as the 'Reagan renovation,' that finely balanced mix of cosmetic refinement and moral coarseness which brought \$200,000 china to the White House dinner table and mayhem to the beleaguered peasantry of Central America. All of the new traditions had venerable sources. In economics, we borrowed from the Bourbons; in foreign policy, we drew on themes fashioned by the nomad warriors of the Eurasian steppes. In spiritual matters, we emulated the braying intolerance of our archenemies and esteemed customers, the Shiite fundamentalists."

In several of the essays, Ehrenreich also uses the cosmetic metaphor for Nancy Reagan and what she considers the former First Lady's contribution to the greed decade.

She says that "underneath the Marie Antoinette packaging" was someone

who never succeeded as a mother; that behind "the dizzying camouflage of borrowed gowns and exoticed china," Mrs. Reagan carried on brilliantly for her detached husband as "a substitute president."

Only half-kidding, the author says that she wasn't offended by the reported \$46,000 that Mrs. Reagan spent for her inaugural wardrobe.

Then, truer to form, she adds, "What sets my teeth on edge is not the administration's extravagance, but its apparent hostility to the female poor, who form a majority of the population known colloquially as 'welfare cheats.'"

Ehrenreich has a more humorous touch in her essays on feminism, television, corporate women and the Mommie track. Fast cars, dumb young men seduced by smart older women, the worship of stars famous for 15 minutes, gossip-column personalities and the decline of the work ethic: "I realize how important the work ethic is, I understand, that it occupies the position, in the American constellation of values, once held by motherhood and Girl Scout cookies."

At her best, Ehrenreich reminds this reader of the James Thurber cartoon in which a triumphant fencer, having just sliced off his opponent's head, says, "Touché!"

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A NEW partnership scored a major victory in the final of the 62d Goldmann Pairs Sunday night. Playing at the New York Penta Hotel in Manhattan, Paul Morris of Brooklyn and Jim Sampson of Manhattan headed a field that included many world-renowned stars. Second were Bob and Jill Blanchard of Manhattan. The Imp pairs played Friday was won by a revived partnership, David Berkowitz of Old Tappan, New Jersey, and Bob Sartorius of Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey, who had several successes together in the '70s, took the honors with some help from the diagrammed deal. Their opponents reached a sensible six-trick contract with a revealing sequence: North was virtually certain to have a spade suit headed by the ace. After a passive lead in a red suit South would have had no trouble. If West selected a diamond, for example, the simplest line would be to draw trumps. When it turns out that West has a sure trump trick, South forces him to take the jack and later rises the spade finesse. When it succeeds, the slam does also. Unfortunately for South, Sartorius as West made the brilliant lead of the spade ten, putting matters to the test immediately. Not unnaturally, South put up the ace because he feared a singleton. If he had then been able to draw trumps he would have been safe, for he would simply have conceded a spade trick. So he played the ace and queen of clubs and had no way to recover, since West could ruff the third round of diamonds.

NORTH (♠)			
♠ A Q J 7 4			
♥ A 10 8 3			
♦ A Q 10			
♣ A 10			
EAST			
♠ 7 6 5			
♥ K J 9 8 5 3			
♦ K 8 4 2			
♣ 4			
SOUTH			
♠ A Q 1			
♥ K Q J			
♦ K 9 8 3 2			
♣ 4			

North and South were vulnerable.

	North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
2♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
3♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
5♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

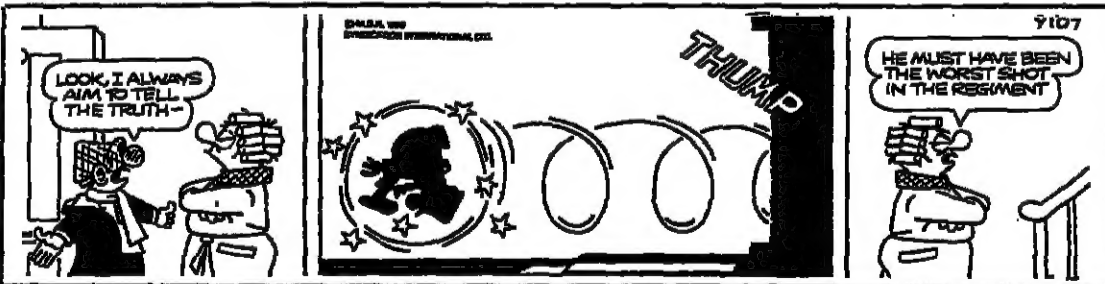
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



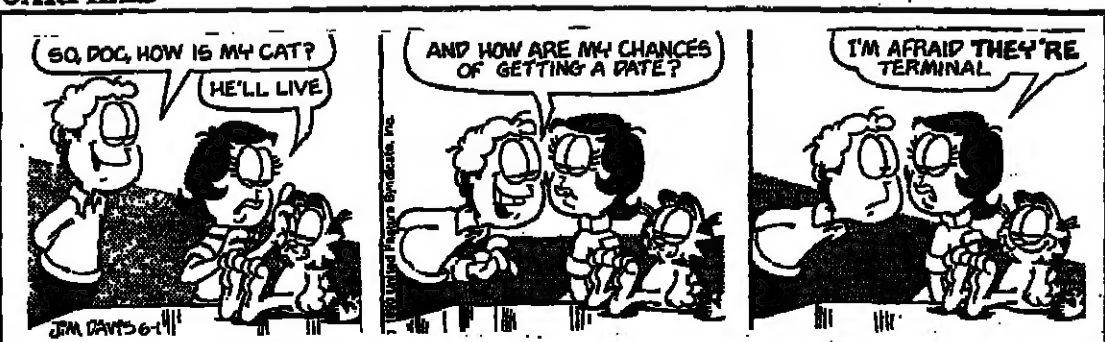
WIZARD of ID



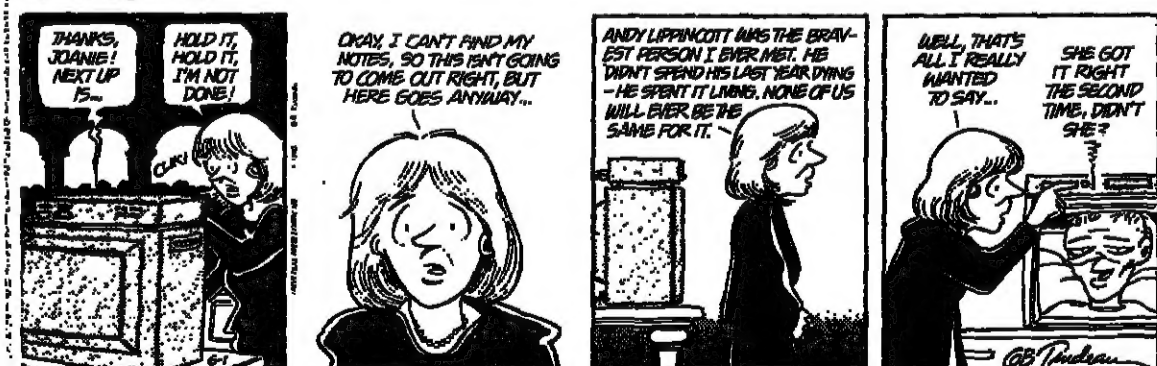
REX MORGAN



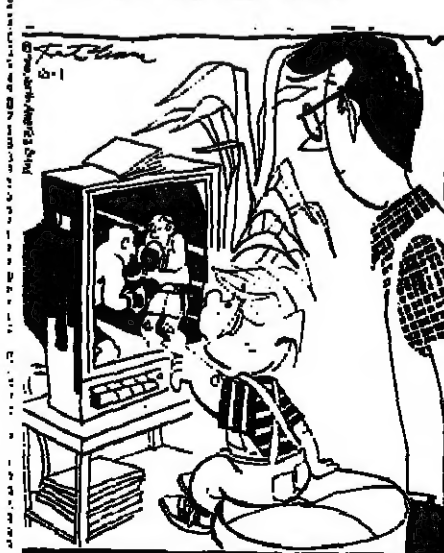
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



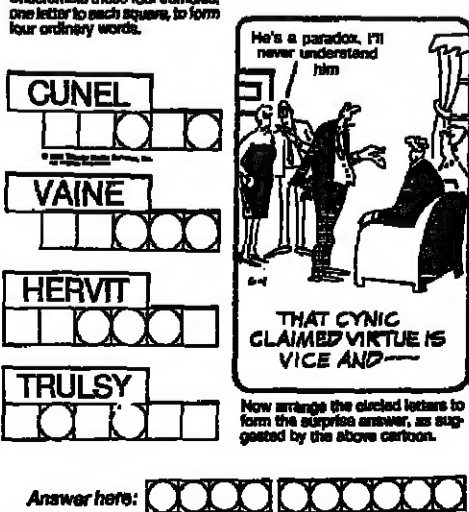
DENNIS THE MENACE



YOU MEAN THOSE GUYS ARE FIGHTING FOR JUST A PURSE?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: GAUDY LUSTY BALLET CARBON
Answer: Gaudy dressed for dinner—BALAD

BLONDIE



